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11 *Christine DiBella*  
12 *and the Proposed Classes*

13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

14 CHRISTINE DiBELLA,  
15 Plaintiff,

16 v.

17 BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE  
18 CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY;  
COMPASS GROUP USA, INC. dba  
19 CHARTWELLS HIGHER EDUCATION,

20 Defendants.

CASE NO. 5:21-cv-08461-BLF  
Civil Rights

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR  
PRELIMINARY AND PERMANENT  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, DECLARATORY  
RELIEF, AND DAMAGES:**

1. Violation of Title II of the Americans with  
Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*)
2. Violation of Title III of the Americans with  
Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*)
3. Violation of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29  
U.S.C. § 794)
4. Violation of the California Disabled Persons Act  
and California Government Code (Cal. Civil  
Code § 54 *et seq.*; California Government Code  
§§ 4450 *et seq.*)
5. Violation of the California Disabled Persons Act  
and California Health & Safety Code (Cal. Civil  
Code § 54 *et seq.*; California Health & Safety  
Code §§ 19955 *et seq.*)
6. Violation of the California Unruh Act (Cal.  
Civil Code §§ 51 and 52)
7. Violation of the Federal Fair Housing Act (42  
U.S.C. § 3601 *et seq.*)

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. This is a civil rights class action for discrimination based on disability. More particularly, this lawsuit challenges each of the Defendants' failure to provide accessible facilities, as well as Defendant Board of Trustees of the California State University's failure to provide an emergency evacuation plan at the schools within the California State University system ("CSU").

2. Plaintiff Christine DiBella (“Plaintiff” or “Ms. DiBella”) is physically disabled. She requires use of mobility aids and devices, including a wheelchair, walking sticks, and cane. She is a student at California State Polytechnic University, Humboldt (formerly Humboldt State University) (“Humboldt”), which is part of the CSU.

3. Defendants denied Plaintiff accessible facilities at Humboldt.

4. Plaintiff resides on campus in student housing. The most prominent—though hardly the only—accessibility issues that Plaintiff has encountered are the lack of an emergency evacuation plan to get her out of her third-floor dormitory room and other multistory locations she may be, should the elevators go out of service during an emergency, lack of any designated accessible parking in the lot closest to her residence hall (Del Norte), lack of accessible entrance to the dining hall, lack of accessible paths of travel in the dining hall, lack of accessible seating in the dining hall, and exclusion and failure to accommodate her for a welcoming social event for incoming students.

5. Plaintiff transferred from City College of San Francisco to Humboldt to complete her bachelor's degree. Prior to beginning the semester, Plaintiff contacted Humboldt to inform them that she is a disabled student who often uses a power wheelchair for mobility. Humboldt assured Plaintiff that everything would be accessible to her when she arrived on campus. However, when Plaintiff began her term, on August 16, 2021, she found many things at Humboldt were inaccessible to her.

6. According to CSU's 2017 "Fact Book," CSU is the nation's largest four-year public university system, with 23 campuses and eight off-campus centers. According to student statistics covering 2003- 2020 published on CSU's website, CSU had over 1,100 students each

1 year who self-identify as having a mobility disability and received services for students with  
2 disabilities through CSU.

3       7. Many students like Plaintiff who have mobility disabilities reside in on-campus  
4 student housing and/or take classes that are located on floors that can only be accessed via stairs  
5 or an elevator. These students require emergency plans to ensure they will be able to be  
6 evacuated safely in case of an emergency, such as a fire or earthquake, or if fleeing an active  
7 shooter (the first directive in “run, hide, fight”).

8       8. The process of creating an emergency evacuation plan for mobility disabled  
9 students enrolled at a CSU school is readily available to Defendant Board of Trustees of the  
10 California State University (“Trustees”) and would not fundamentally alter the nature of the  
11 Trustees’ programs, services, or activities offered through CSU.

12       9. Plaintiff and other disabled students have informed the Trustees numerous times  
13 that Humboldt and other CSU campuses lack necessary, required emergency evacuation plans,  
14 yet the Trustees have failed to make accommodations to ensure each campus has an appropriate  
15 plan.

16       10. In addition to the fear and anxiety caused by the lack of an emergency evacuation  
17 plan for student housing and for classrooms at Humboldt, Plaintiff has encountered numerous  
18 architectural barriers in classrooms, the dining hall, and other areas of Humboldt.

19       11. Plaintiff has informed Defendants that she has been forced to navigate around  
20 numerous architectural barriers at Humboldt and that such barriers have impeded her ability to  
21 access the programs, services, and activities at Humboldt, yet Defendants have failed to remove  
22 barriers and make accommodations to ensure each campus is accessible to students with mobility  
23 disabilities.

24       12. By failing to ensure CSU campuses have appropriate evacuation plans and failing  
25 to remove architectural barriers at Humboldt, Defendants are violating basic requirements under  
26 both state and federal law.

27       13. This Amended Complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief to remedy  
28 Defendants’ unlawful policies and practices. Defendants must ensure that Plaintiff and the

proposed classes of individuals who have physical disabilities and require use of a mobility aid or device have appropriate emergency evacuation plans and that architectural barriers at Humboldt be removed.

14. Plaintiff was denied her rights to full and equal access at these facilities, and she was denied her civil rights under both California law and federal law. She continues to have her rights denied because these facilities were not, and are not now, properly accessible to physically disabled persons, including those who use wheelchairs.

15. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to require Defendants to adopt policies which provide persons with mobility impairments with the accessibility features required under federal and state laws. Plaintiff also seeks recovery of damages for her discriminatory experiences and denial of access and of civil rights, which denial is continuing as a result of Defendants' failure to provide disabled accessible facilities.

## **JURISDICTION**

16. This Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 for violations of federal law.

## VENUE

17. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b). The primary real property which is the subject of this action is located in this district, and Plaintiff's causes of action arose in this district.

18. This case should be assigned to the Eureka intradistrict as the real property which is the subject of this action is located in this intradistrict and Plaintiffs' causes of action arose in this intradistrict.

## PARTIES

19. Plaintiff is a resident of Oakland, California. Plaintiff is a “person with a disability” or “physically handicapped person.” Plaintiff has rheumatoid arthritis, which is a progressive condition affecting her joints, including her knees, hips, hands, feet, and shoulders. Plaintiff’s rheumatoid arthritis severely limits her ability to ambulate. She often requires the use of a wheelchair, walking sticks, and/or cane for locomotion and relies on a service animal.

1        20. Plaintiff is unable to use portions of public facilities that are not accessible to  
2 mobility disabled persons, including those who require the use of a wheelchair, walking sticks,  
3 and/or cane. Plaintiff is entitled by permit from the State of California to park any vehicle that  
4 she drives or in which she is transported, in a designated and properly configured disabled  
5 accessible parking space. Plaintiff requires parking places that are properly accessible, located on  
6 an accessible path of travel, and proximate to the public entryways to public facilities that she  
7 uses.

8        21. CSU is a governmental entity that operates public universities throughout  
9 California, including Humboldt.

10        22. Defendant Trustees adopt and oversee the implementation of all policies  
11 throughout the entire CSU system, including Humboldt. Those policies include, *inter alia*,  
12 policies related to emergency plans and disabled access at CSU campuses.

13        23. At all times relevant to this Amended Complaint, Defendant Trustees was and is  
14 the owner, operator, lessor, and lessee of the businesses, properties, facilities and/or portions  
15 thereof of all CSU campuses, including Humboldt, which is located at 1 Harpst Street, Arcata,  
16 California.

17        24. Defendant Compass Group USA (“Compass”) is a corporation organized under  
18 the laws of Delaware with its corporate headquarters located in Charlotte, North Carolina.  
19 Compass is and was a primary operator of the dining facility on campus and creates and/or  
20 maintains the physical and policy barriers to access at Humboldt’s dining hall known as “the J”  
21 (aka Jolly Giant Commons), which have significantly affected Plaintiff.

22        **CLASS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DEFENDANT TRUSTEES ONLY**

23        25. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all persons similarly  
24 situated pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and/or (b)(3).

25        26. **Class Definitions.** The three classes that Plaintiff seeks to represent are  
26 comprised of the following:

27              (a) *Student Housing Emergency Plan Class:* All persons with mobility disabilities  
28 who: (a) are enrolled students at a CSU campus; (b) use wheelchairs, scooters,

1 or other mobility aids or devices; and (c) are residing or will attempt to reside  
2 in CSU student housing that is located on a floor that can only be accessed by  
3 use of stairs or an elevator during the three years prior to the filing of this  
4 Amended Complaint herein through the conclusion of this action. This class  
5 of persons seeks declaratory and injunctive relief.

6 (b) *Classroom Emergency Plan Class:* All persons with mobility disabilities who:

7 (a) are enrolled students at a CSU campus; (b) use wheelchairs, scooters, or  
8 other mobility aids or devices; and (c) who are enrolled in a CSU class or will  
9 attempt to enroll in a CSU class that is located on a floor that can only be  
10 accessed by use of stairs or an elevator during the three years prior to the  
11 filing of this Amended Complaint herein through the conclusion of this action.

12 This class of persons seeks declaratory and injunctive relief.

13 27. Excluded from the above-referenced class definitions are the officers, directors,  
14 and employees of the Trustees, and any of the Trustees' shareholders or other persons who hold  
15 a financial interest in the Trustees. Also excluded is any judge assigned to hear this case, the staff  
16 of any assigned judge, or any juror selected to hear this case.

17 28. This action is brought as a class action and may properly be so maintained  
18 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and applicable case law. This action does not  
19 seek classwide recovery for damages, personal injuries or emotional distress that may have been  
20 caused by the Trustees' conduct alleged herein. Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages and  
21 damages for emotional distress for herself individually.

22 29. **Impracticability of Joinder (Numerosity).** The members of the proposed classes  
23 are so numerous that joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition of their  
24 claims in a class action is a benefit both to the parties and to this Court. On information and  
25 belief, the number of persons who are within each of the classes above exceeds 500 persons. The  
26 number of persons in the class and their identities and addresses may be ascertained from the  
27 Trustees' records.

28 30. **Questions of Fact and Law Common to the Class.** All members of the classes

1 have been and continue to be denied their civil rights to full and equal access to, and use and  
2 enjoyment of, the services operated by the Trustees because of the violations of disability  
3 nondiscrimination laws alleged herein. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to  
4 the class, including, but not limited to, the following:

- 5 a. Whether the Trustees are discriminating against Plaintiff and members of the  
6 proposed classes in violation of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act  
7 (“ADA”) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (“Section 504”) by  
8 failing to make their facilities, programs, services, and activities accessible to and  
9 usable by persons with mobility disabilities
- 10 b. Whether the Trustees’ failure to ensure each CSU campus has an appropriate  
11 emergency plan for mobility disabled students violates Title II of the ADA,  
12 Section 504, and the FHA;
- 13 c. Whether Humboldt and its parking and related facilities comply with the 1991  
14 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (“1991 Standards”);
- 15 d. Whether Humboldt and its parking and related facilities comply with the 2010  
16 ADA Standards for Accessible Design;
- 17 e. Whether Humboldt and its parking and related facilities comply with the Uniform  
18 Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS);
- 19 f. Whether Humboldt and its parking and related facilities comply with A.S.A.  
20 (American Standards Association) Regulations;
- 21 g. Whether Trustees have made reasonable modifications in their policies and  
22 practices to ensure that mobility disabled students have full and equal access to  
23 CSU’s facilities, programs, services, and activities;
- 24 h. Whether the Trustees, by their actions and omissions alleged herein, have  
25 engaged in a pattern and practice of discriminating against Plaintiff and other  
26 mobility disabled individuals in violation of applicable state and federal disability  
27 civil rights laws;
- 28 i. Whether the Trustees have, directly or through contractual or other arrangements,

- utilized criteria or methods of administration of emergency management or practices that have the effect of subjecting qualified individuals with disabilities to discrimination on the basis of disability (28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(4)(i));
- j. Whether the Trustees have, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, utilized criteria or methods of administration of emergency management or practices that have the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of Trustees' own emergency management goals with respect to individuals with disabilities (28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(4)(ii));
- k. Whether Humboldt's housing facilities comply with the design and construction standards of the Federal Fair Housing Act (24 C.F.R. § 100.205); and
- l. Whether Plaintiff and the members of the putative classes are entitled to declaratory and/or injunctive relief, and the nature of such relief.

31. **Typicality.** The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of those of the class.

Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the proposed classes in the following ways: (a) Plaintiff is a member of the proposed class; (b) Plaintiff's claims arise from the same barriers, uniform policies, procedures, practices and course of conduct on the part of the Trustees; (c) Plaintiff's claims are based on the same legal and remedial theories as those of the proposed classes and involve similar factual circumstances; (d) the injuries suffered by the named Plaintiff are similar to the injuries suffered by the proposed class members; and (e) the relief sought herein will benefit the named Plaintiff and all class members alike. The claims of Plaintiff are typical of those of the proposed class of persons who enrolled at CSU schools and have mobility disabilities that require use of a wheelchair, walker, or cane.

32. **Adequacy.** The named Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the interests of their respective classes. She has no interests adverse to the interests of other members of the proposed classes and has retained counsel who are competent and experienced in litigating complex class actions, including large-scale disability rights class action cases.

33. **The Class Meets the Requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure**

23(b)(1). Prosecuting separate actions by or against individual class members would create a risk

1 of (a) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual class members that would  
2 establish incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the class; and (b)  
3 adjudications with respect to individual class members that, as a practical matter, would be  
4 dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the individual adjudications or  
5 would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

6           **34. The Class Meets the Requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure**

7           **23(b)(2).** The Trustees have acted and refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class,  
8 making the declaratory and injunctive relief sought on behalf of the class, as a whole,  
9 appropriate.

10           **FACTUAL STATEMENT**

11           35. Plaintiff started her collegiate studies at City College of San Francisco. While she  
12 was attending City College of San Francisco, she did not encounter any significant accessibility  
13 issues. When she decided to transfer to Humboldt for her final year of college, she assumed that  
14 Humboldt would be prepared to provide her with accessible facilities and policies. However,  
15 from the moment she arrived on campus on August 16, 2021, it was clear that accessibility is not  
16 a priority for Humboldt or its food service purveyor Defendant Compass. Plaintiff experiences  
17 daily issues with access at her residence hall, the dining hall, and residential and campus life  
18 activities.

19           **Lack of Emergency Evacuation Plan and Equipment**

20           **from Residence Hall and Other Campus Buildings**

21           36. Prior to the beginning of the school year, Plaintiff was informed that she had been  
22 assigned to the third floor of the Del Norte residence hall for her on campus housing. She was  
23 concerned about living on the third floor of the building due to the possibility of power outages  
24 and other limitations affecting elevator operation during emergencies such as fires, or storms,  
25 which are increasingly prevalent in Northern California. Plaintiff contacted Humboldt to inquire  
26 about whether there was an evacuation plan for her to get out of the building in case of a fire or  
27 other emergency shut down of the elevator. Humboldt assured Plaintiff that a plan was in place  
28 for evacuating her in case of an emergency, but it refused to elaborate on what that plan was,

1 what equipment would be used, or who was trained on the plan to evacuate her from the  
2 building.

3       37. Plaintiff arrived on campus on August 16, 2021. On September 14, 2021,  
4 Plaintiff's residence hall had a fire drill to practice Humboldt's evacuation plan. During the drill  
5 Plaintiff learned the evacuation plan for the Del Norte building is for everyone to exit the  
6 building and then meet at the nearby soccer field, College Creek Field. Unfortunately for  
7 Plaintiff, the only accessible entrance to College Creek Field requires her to travel from the  
8 opposite side of the field from her dorm room, while everyone else just has to walk a short  
9 distance from the exit of the building to an inaccessible entrance to the field.

10      38. Further, during the fire drill, the elevators were on. Plaintiff was only able to exit  
11 the building independently because of this fact. During a real emergency, power to the elevator  
12 would automatically be terminated. Everyone would have to use the stairs to exit. Since Plaintiff  
13 is unable to climb stairs, she asked the Resident Assistant (RA) assigned to her floor what the  
14 protocol was for assisting her with evacuating during an emergency when the elevators were not  
15 functioning. The RA informed her that she was unaware of any evacuation equipment or  
16 procedure in place to assist Plaintiff with evacuation during an emergency.

17      39. This news concerned Plaintiff since prior to the beginning of the school year, she  
18 had been assured by Humboldt that there was a plan in place and that training had been provided  
19 to those who would assist her in evacuating the building. On September 15, 2021, Plaintiff sent  
20 an email to Kim Coughlin-Lamphear to express her concern about the lack of evacuation plan  
21 and requesting that Humboldt provide her with a plan to exit the building in case of an elevator  
22 outage. On September 16, 2021, Plaintiff also sent an email to HSU Housing & Residence Life  
23 expressing her concern about the lack of emergency evacuation plan for her and requesting that  
24 they provide her with the plan. She received a response that her email had been "forwarded to the  
25 RLC of College Creek which is Lake Luther and Yashvin who is...in charge of the fire drill."  
26 However, as of the filing of this Amended Complaint, more than four months later, Plaintiff has  
27 still not been informed of the evacuation plan. The lack of an evacuation plan has caused  
28 Plaintiff daily stress and worry about what she would do during an emergency, especially during

1 the height of the California wildfire season.

2 40. Having had no meaningful response from or action taken by Humboldt for over a  
3 month, Plaintiff contacted the local Fire Marshall on October 25, 2021, to complain about the  
4 lack of emergency preparedness plan for herself as a disabled individual:

5 I am a wheelchair user and student at Humboldt State University. I am housed on the 3rd  
6 floor of a dorm. I was misinformed about evacuation equipment prior to moving to campus.  
7 Once the first fire drill happened I found out that I am not included in emergency planning.  
8 The school was unable to locate any evacuation chairs nor do they have trained staff to use  
9 them. I have been asked to design my own emergency planning which is a lot to put on an  
undergraduate student who is paying to be here. The school has a list of students with  
special needs to provide to the fire department but this feels inadequate to me. I would like  
to know what kind of emergency preparedness is recommended or mandated by law. I  
would like to coordinate an evacuation plan with your expertise.

10 The State Fire Marshall, Shane Wilson, responded the same day to Plaintiff. He cited Humboldt  
11 for their failure to address the emergency planning issues for disabled students like Plaintiff. The  
12 State Fire Marshall directed Humboldt to relocate Plaintiff immediately:

13 To bring you up to speed, the staff at HSU have been directed to move you to a safe location  
14 immediately. The egress in place is not sufficient for your needs and has been identified as  
15 non-compliant for non-ambulatory persons above ground level.

16 At no time are you responsible to create any “Emergency or Evacuation Plans” for the  
campus. My office will coordinate with HSU to ensure this matter is addressed and that all  
17 emergency plans are updated to reflect needed changes.

Exhibit 1, Emails between Plaintiff and Shane Wilson. Humboldt relocated Plaintiff to a hotel off  
campus.

41. Humboldt has been on actual notice from former graduate student, Dawn  
Albrecht, who studied emergency preparedness for her master’s degree at Humboldt in  
approximately 2012. Ms. Albrecht has over a decade of experience and knowledge of assessing  
risks for disabled persons in emergencies and emergency planning. She notified the school  
multiple times about the lack of emergency planning for disabled persons. As she wrote to  
Plaintiff on October 25, 2021:

Good evening, Christine.

I am glad you contacted me. I spoke with administrators several years ago at HSU about  
my concerns for a lack of adequate planning for evacuating individuals with mobility issues  
from upper floors on campus and the fact that there was a lack of med sleds or other  
evacuation devices, or individuals trained to use them, or assigned to ensuring that all

1 individuals are able to be evacuated. Plus there is the problem with putting students on  
2 upper floors in the first place who cannot get out without using an elevator (which you  
never do in a fire).

3 I talked with folks on campus about this around 2014, I believe, as well as a couple years  
before that - back when Dorrie Lanning was involved in campus emergency preparedness.

4 . . .  
5 The fact that they would still put a student in a wheelchair on the third floor is ridiculous.  
6 Then they want to turn it around on YOU and make YOU responsible for their flawed  
7 building design, thoughtless room assignments, lack of adequate planning... I could go on,  
but it would do no good. Providing a list of students with disabilities to firefighters is  
inadequate and simply passing the buck instead of taking individual student needs into  
consideration.

8  
9 Exhibit 2, Email to Plaintiff from Dawn Albrecht dated October 25, 2021.

10 42. Plaintiff requested to be moved to a ground floor on October 18, 2021. On or  
11 about October 18, 2021, she met with Housing and Residence Area Coordinator Yashvin  
12 Madhak. At that meeting, Mr. Madhak informed Plaintiff that there was no policy or training  
13 regarding evacuation equipment, and that no equipment existed anywhere on campus. On  
14 information and belief and according to Mr. Madhak, five years ago, the emergency evacuation  
15 equipment which was on campus to assist disabled persons during an emergency was removed.  
16 Plaintiff was denied her request for a ground floor accommodation on October 20, 2021. It was  
17 not until the Fire Marshall *ordered* Humboldt to move Plaintiff to a safe location on October 25,  
18 2021, that the Trustees did so.

19 43. Plaintiff later moved to a first-floor room in the residence hall. The room was not  
20 comparable to the third-floor room. It was smaller in size, did not have a common area closet,  
21 and was not accessible in several respects. For example, the furniture in this room was arranged  
22 in such a way that Plaintiff had difficulty reaching the closet because the bed blocked the path of  
travel to the closet. The closet was also inaccessible to Plaintiff because the closet rod was out of  
23 reach. Furthermore, the bathroom was not accessible because the door swung out toward  
24 Plaintiff, thereby reducing the clear space for Plaintiff's wheelchair and blocking the entire  
25 hallway. The room was also too humid, and Plaintiff was unable to open the window to reduce  
26 the humidity because the furniture blocked Plaintiff's access to the window. Plaintiff tried to  
27 remedy these accessibility issues in the first-floor room by asking Humboldt if she could bring in  
28

her own furniture, but this was not allowed.

44. After consultation with university officials and others, the Fire Marshall reversed his position on the safety of the third-floor residence room. As a result, Plaintiff was allowed to move back to her third-floor room. Despite the reversal of opinion, the emergency rescue area on the third floor remained inaccessible under ADA requirements, lacking two way-communication and having no evacuation chair or plans for evacuation if remaining in this area would be life threatening (fire or active shooter, for example). At the time Plaintiff was allowed back on the third floor, there was also no accessible path of travel to the emergency gathering area on the adjacent sports field to gather with other students as the designated evacuation route required the use of stairs.

45. Plaintiff learned that on February 3, 2022 Humboldt held a fire drill. Plaintiff was not informed of this fire drill in advance, and no one reached out to her regarding what she needs to do in case of an actual emergency. Plaintiff's evacuation needs were once again ignored.

46. Plaintiff's concerns about fire safety are not theoretical. In 2018, a Humboldt report states that there was a fire in the laundry area of Plaintiff's dorm. This fire was adjacent to the accessible egress and could have blocked the exit. Even after the fire, Humboldt did not act to create meaningfully accessible emergency procedures.

## **Plaintiff's Experiences Are Typical of CSU's Emergency Management and Planning Failures for Persons with Disabilities**

47. Plaintiff's experiences at Humboldt, with its lack of emergency policies, planning and preparedness, are typical of a systemic failure to comply with the ADA requirements for emergency planning for persons with disabilities, "when viewed in their entirety." A review of available online materials from the 23 different CSU campuses shows each one, with limited exceptions, has inadequate policies and procedures to meaningfully include persons with physical mobility disabilities in their emergency preparedness programs to lesser or greater degrees.

48. The impact across the state on students with disabilities given their overall numbers is significant. From 2003 to 2020, CSU has had over 1,100 enrolled students each year

1 who self-identify as having a mobility disability and received services for students with  
2 disabilities through CSU. Because these statistics are limited to students who self-identify and  
3 who received services for students with disabilities through CSU, the total number of mobility  
4 disabled students affected is likely much larger.

5       49.     The U.S. Department of Justice advises that there are at least four categories of  
6 emergency planning that must be addressed to make emergency preparedness programs  
7 accessible to persons with disabilities. “ADA Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local  
8 Governments” available at <https://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7emergencymgmt.htm>. Four  
9 essential components of best practices for emergency management include programs such as:

- 10       • **Preparation** – advance planning for emergencies and disasters;
- 11       • **Testing of Preparedness** – staging emergency simulations and other approaches to  
12 testing the effectiveness of emergency preparedness;
- 13       • **Notification** – alerting the public to emergencies and disasters and to available programs,  
14 services, and activities; and
- 15       • **Community Evacuation** – ensuring that the public can evacuate safely.

16       50.     The ADA requires that all these components of public emergency management  
17 and preparedness programs must be meaningfully accessible to persons with disabilities. ADA  
18 regulations since 1990 have emphasized that, “[b]ecause people with disabilities may visit, be  
19 employed or be a resident in any building, emergency management plans with specific  
20 provisions to ensure their safe evacuation also play an essential role in fire safety and life  
21 safety.” 1991 Standards § A4.3.10 Egress. The Trustees have failed to provide this meaningful  
22 access throughout its system for several reasons based on facts described below.

### 23                  Lack of Preparation of Disabled Persons for Emergencies

24       51.     The Trustees fail to meaningfully plan for and prepare disabled persons for  
25 emergencies. Emergency planning at each campus is discriminatory from its inception on the  
26 face of many campus’s Emergency Operation Plans. Nearly all campuses require disabled  
27 persons to develop some aspect of their own emergency plan. Such burdens often include  
28 requiring disabled persons themselves to find a “buddy” or “buddies” to help them with

1 evacuation, and to identify for themselves the areas of rescue, exits, and routes they must take in  
2 an emergency. In at least one instance, the written policy advice during active shooter scenario  
3 preparation is to find places to hide in advance themselves. In the event of an actual active  
4 shooter scenario, the policy advises self-soothing, with no more planning specified for how to  
5 properly shelter in place. In other instances, as a matter of written policy, several campuses place  
6 ultimate responsibility for *all* emergency evacuation responsibilities on the disabled person. Non-  
7 disabled persons are not required to develop their own emergency planning. Non-disabled  
8 persons get the benefit of extensive planning, practice drills, notification, and options for  
9 evacuation. For people with disabilities, even the options for self-planning are so limited as to  
10 endanger these individuals, and potentially others as well.

11                   **Lack of Testing Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities**

12       52.      The Trustees fail to meaningfully test preparedness for emergencies for persons  
13 with disabilities on CSU campuses. Given that each disabled person must develop aspects of  
14 their own emergency plans, practicing those plans during broader emergency simulations appears  
15 to be deficient, or non-existent. Specifics of how disabled persons should be included in  
16 emergency simulations and drills is not specified in policies.

17       53.      At Humboldt, for example, Plaintiff was excluded from emergency drills entirely  
18 despite her advance requests on how to participate. When she tried to find “buddies” to assist her  
19 during emergencies at new student social events, she was denied the chance because the events  
20 were not accessible. For example, as described further below, a new student social hike was not  
21 accessible by wheelchair. Plaintiff asked in advance that these events be made accessible to her,  
22 but her requests were ignored. Additionally, there were no evacuation chairs or intercom systems  
23 or other tools for taking personal protective measures at areas of refuge at the time of the filing  
24 of the initial Complaint for Plaintiff to practice emergency evacuation simulations and testing.  
25 There is no evidence that any CSU campus meaningfully prepares for practicing use of  
26 emergency evacuation chairs with disabled persons.

27       54.      Despite Plaintiff requesting participation, she was denied it. While scheduled  
28 drills appear to exist for non-disabled persons, there is no indication from any documents online

1 that any CSU campus meaningfully coordinates testing with persons with disabilities or includes  
2 disabled persons in the design, control, or evaluation of their simulations.

3           **Lack of Notification for Emergency Planning for Persons with Disabilities**

4       55. There is insufficiently meaningful notification to disabled persons about how to  
5 voluntarily sign up for disaster preparedness lists that would aid emergency personnel to find and  
6 assist them. No such list was offered at Humboldt to Plaintiff, even when she specifically  
7 inquired about emergency planning prior to arriving on campus. No documents on any campus  
8 website give information to persons with disabilities about how they may participate in  
9 emergency simulations and drills.

10      56. Across all campuses, disciplinary policies for failing to participate and leave  
11 buildings during emergency simulations do not provide an exception for disabled persons, yet the  
12 emergency plans and physical premises do not permit disabled persons to comply with the  
13 requirements, nominally subjecting them to discipline for not complying with evacuation  
14 requirements that the Trustees have made impossible for them to meet.

15      57. The DOJ recommends that the best practice of emergency planning is that public  
16 entities develop confidential lists of persons with disabilities to provide them with access to  
17 emergency preparedness programs. However, each CSU campus website appears not to have any  
18 information about how to sign up for these lists, or if they exist at all. Similarly, new student  
19 handbooks do not indicate how to sign up for these lists, or if they exist at all. Emergency  
20 Operations Plans do not specify how the lists are kept confidential. This lack of notification to  
21 disabled persons is particularly concerning when combined with the Trustees placing the  
22 responsibility for planning on disabled persons themselves. Disabled persons are unaware how  
23 their own individual evacuation plans fit into the larger emergency management or testing.

24           **Lack of Safe Evacuation Options and Best Practices for Persons with Disabilities**

25      58. Safe means of egress is essential for meaningful emergency management  
26 programs for persons with disabilities. Without a safe means of egress, mobility impaired  
27 individuals may be unable to evacuate. To ensure a safe means of egress the Trustees must either  
28 provide a rehearseable plan for evacuating disabled persons from an accessible area of rescue with

1 two-way communication for persons with disabilities to reach rescue workers, or a similar plan  
2 that includes an evacuation chair that, with assistance of non-disabled persons, a person with a  
3 disability can use to exit safely. A safe means of egress is essential and indispensable part of  
4 accessible emergency planning and management. The best practice is to have both. For example,  
5 in the event of a power outage, or structural damage, the communication system may not be  
6 available. Therefore, without an alternative means of egress, a disabled person is in danger,  
7 alone, and stranded. An evacuation chair in every CSU building level above ground is necessary  
8 to ensure meaningful participation in emergency evacuation programs.

9       59.   Contrary to the Trustee’s representations after filing of the initial Complaint in  
10 this case that due to “liability concerns,” many CSU campuses supposedly do not use evacuation  
11 chairs, this is not the case. Use of the emergency evacuation chairs at CSU campuses is irregular.

12        60. Humboldt itself represents in its emergency planning that it may use emergency  
13 evacuation chairs to aid mobilities impaired individuals with leaving buildings when an elevator  
14 is not operational, but none appear to exist on campus. Here, despite its own accessibility goals  
15 as to the use of evacuation chairs, Humboldt has failed to provide them. On information and  
16 belief, the entire CSU system, when viewed in its entirety, lacks a sufficient number of  
17 emergency evacuation chairs, and training on how to use them.

## **Summary of Campus Emergency Management Policies:**

**Humboldt**

61. Preparedness Planning: Humboldt campus places the burden of establishing  
62 emergency planning for persons with disabilities on disabled persons. "Persons with mobility  
63 impairments or using wheelchairs should prepare for emergencies ahead of time by instructing  
64 classmates or faculty on how to assist her/him in case of emergency."

24 | <https://risksafety.humboldt.edu/campus-emergency-preparedness>.

25       62. The campus plans for emergencies, but the evacuation equipment it references in  
26 those plans is unavailable. No evacuation chairs existed anywhere on campus as of the filing of  
27 the initial Complaint, nor today. Yet, for example, the campus Emergency Operation Plan  
28 advises:

1           Do not attempt to move a person in a wheelchair by yourself; seek help. Ask if they want  
2           to move forward or backward down the stairs. Wheelchairs have many movable or weak  
3           parts. Some persons have no upper trunk or neck strength. Power wheelchairs have very  
4           heavy batteries; ***an evacuation chair may be needed and the chair retrieved later.*** If a  
seatbelt is available, use it!

5           Humboldt Emergency Operations Plan & Guidelines, p. 52 (emphasis added). The “2012  
6           Building Evacuation Plan” template states: “Evacuation of Disabled & Special Populations.

7           **NOTE: *There are Evacuation Stair Chairs on campus*** (If needed, request through Incident  
8           Command Post).” According to representatives of Defendant, no evacuation chairs exist on  
9           campus because they are a “liability issue.” To the extent that Humboldt removed its evacuation  
10          chairs, such a decision would result in a decrease in accessibility that runs afoul of its  
11          accessibility goals, and more broadly, in violation of the ADA.

12          63.       Testing of Preparedness: Plaintiff was not included in emergency drills and could  
13          not have done so even if invited due to lack of two-way communication systems and evacuation  
14          chairs.

15          64.       Notification: Humboldt has no website information of how to sign up for  
16          emergency preparedness. The Student Handbook for residents states, “Students with documented  
17          disabilities are encouraged to register with the Student Disability Resource Center (SDRC).”  
18          Student Handbook at p. 4. But it does state how to sign up for emergency preparedness. By  
19          contrast, persons without disabilities are made aware of general emergency information for their  
20          dorms, for example, “Located on the back of your room door is an Emergency Information Card.  
21          This card provides you with important safety and evacuation information. Be sure to familiarize  
22          yourself with this emergency information and learn where all exits are located.” *Id.* at 44. These  
23          cards contain no information for persons with disabilities about how to exit in an emergency,  
24          how to register for emergency programs, or the location of accessible areas of rescue. On  
25          information and belief, such disparity of treatment of disabled person participating in emergency  
26          planning is ubiquitous throughout all campus buildings.

27          65.       Evacuation Options: Humboldt lacks emergency evacuation chairs and accessible  
28          areas of rescue.

1       66.    Number of Disabled Person: According to the 2018 “Humboldt Emergency  
2 Operations Plan and Guidelines,” “Over 720 students are registered with the Student Disability  
3 Resources Center, 65 students use the transportation service for mobility issues, and 101 students  
4 with temporary disabilities.”

5       **Chico**

6       67.    Preparedness Planning: Once a student self-identifies as disabled, an individual  
7 plan is developed.

8       68.    Testing of Preparedness: Chico has no documents online indicating testing for  
9 persons with disabilities.

10      69.    Notification: Chico has no information online about scheduling or frequency of  
11 testing or simulations, or how to sign up for the “buddy system” that it advises is best practice.

12      70.    Evacuation Options: Chico has no information online about evacuation chairs,  
13 and on information and belief, no evacuation chairs are available. No areas of rescue are  
14 designated on emergency evacuation planning documents.

15       **Sacramento**

16      71.    Preparedness Planning: Sacramento Campus policy states:  
17       Individuals with an AFN [Access & Functional Needs] have the most awareness of their  
18 specific evacuation needs. ***It is the responsibility of the individual to plan ahead for  
emergencies***. Individuals with an AFN are encouraged to self-identify any disability,  
19 access or functional needs, and to work with faculty, staff, and students to identify  
evacuation routes, areas of refuge, and other emergency planning needs before an  
20 emergency occurs.

21       Emergency Operations Plan at p. 42-43 (emphasis added). There is no indication of how a  
22 disabled individual can integrate their plan with the overall Emergency Operations Plan.

23      72.    Testing of Preparedness: ***Disabled persons are subjected to fines if they cannot  
exit the dorms***, but there is no indication in the student handbook how they should plan for how  
25 they can exit:

26       Evacuation drills will be held periodically in the residence halls. Whenever an alarm  
27 sounds, all residence hall occupants are required to evacuate the building immediately. It  
is a resident’s responsibility to familiarize him or herself with evacuation routes and  
protocols. Emergency procedure protocols are posted in each resident’s room. ***Residents  
who do not evacuate during a fire drill or alarm will be subject to disciplinary action.***

1 Residence Halls Policies and Procedures at p.15 (emphasis added).  
2

3       73.     Notification: Sacramento has no information online about how a disabled person  
4 can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what  
5 steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
6 programs.

7       74.     Evacuation Options: Sacramento claims that it has 29 evacuation chairs.

## 8           **Sonoma**

9       75.     Preparedness Planning: Sonoma has almost no information for planning for  
10 evacuating students of disabilities in available online materials. The evacuation policy merely  
11 states, “If you are unable to self-evacuate due to injury, disability, or other functional need,  
12 proceed to the nearest exit or stairwell, if possible, and call 911 to advise University Police of  
13 your location and need for assistance. Wait as long as it is safe to do so.” Available at  
14 <https://emergency.sonoma.edu/procedures/evacuation>. This does not provide meaningful access  
15 to emergency planning services for person with disabilities.

16       76.     For employees, Sonoma states that:

17           Building Safety Marshals and Department Emergency Coordinators are responsible for  
18 encouraging employees who may have disabilities or access and functional needs to work  
19 with the department, Disabled Student Services or Employee ADA Services, and/or the  
Office of Emergency Services on individual plans to facilitate evacuation during fires.  
Employees and students are encouraged to self-report and request assistance since such  
needs cannot be identified visually.

20 <https://emergency.sonoma.edu/planning-operations/emergency-plan>. There is no plan for  
21 emergencies generally, only fires. There is no plan for students other than encouraging them to  
22 self-identify as disabled. However, there is no indication of who they should self-report to or  
23 whether this information will be properly protected as confidential.

24       77.     Testing of Preparedness: Sonoma has a policy of holding a drill once per year but  
25 there is no documentation available about actual execution or review of results as to persons with  
26 disabilities.

27       78.     Notification: Sonoma has no information online about how a disabled person can  
28 self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what steps

1 the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness programs.

2       79.     Evacuation Options: Sonoma has no information online about evacuation chairs,  
3 and on information and belief, no evacuation chairs are available. No areas of rescue are  
4 designated on emergency evacuation planning documents.

5 **Cal Maritime**

6       80.     Preparedness Planning: The Campus Emergency Response Guide has no mention  
7 of persons with disabilities whatsoever. There is a separate document on the website, without a  
8 title, that has some information from campus police:

9              Building Monitors should be aware of persons with disabilities in their areas and ensure  
10             that all such persons are successfully evacuated during an emergency. Appropriate  
11             evacuation procedures should be prearranged between the disabled individuals and the  
12             people assigned to assist them. Report immediately any person with disabilities that you  
13             were unable to evacuate.

14 Available at <https://www.csum.edu/police-department/media/considerations-for-people-with-disabilities.pdf>

15       81.     At the time of filing of this Amended Complaint, the link to the student handbook  
16             was broken and therefore emergency evacuation information for disabled resident students not  
17             available online.

18       82.     Testing of Preparedness: Cal Maritime has no information online indicating  
19             testing for persons with disabilities.

20       83.     Notification: Cal Maritime has no information online about how a disabled person  
21             can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what  
22             steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
23             programs.

24       84.     Evacuation Options: Cal Maritime has no information online about evacuation  
25             chairs, and on information and belief, no evacuation chairs are available. No areas of rescue are  
26             designated on emergency evacuation planning documents.

27 **Cal State East Bay**

28       85.     Preparedness Planning: The Emergency Procedures Desk Reference guide states

1 that:

2 Whenever there is a building evacuation, we must be aware of the potential needs of  
3 those who are disabled. The following information will alert you to the concerns of the  
disabled.

- 4 ° Permanently disabled persons should prepare for emergencies ahead of time by  
5 instructing a classmate, instructor or fellow staff member on how to assist them in case of  
emergencies; . . .
- 6 ° Wheelchair Bound. Consult with the individual to establish the best course of action. If  
7 it is necessary to wait for exits to clear, stay with them, or try to assign someone else to  
accompany them;
- 8 ° If stairs must be negotiated, disabled persons may find it best to leave their wheelchair  
9 behind, and be carried by two assistants, if possible;

10 California State University, East Bay Emergency Procedures Desk Reference, Page 4 of pdf  
11 (unnumbered in document).

12 86. The campus Emergency Operations Plan puts burden of establishing a “buddy”  
13 system on persons with disabilities:

14 NOTE: It is suggested that persons with accessibility needs prepare for emergencies  
15 ahead of time:

- 16 1. Learn locations of exit stairways and Areas of Rescue and plan an escape route.
- 17 2. Use a buddy system by showing a classmate or instructor how to assist in case of  
emergency.
- 18 3. Persons who cannot speak loudly should carry a whistle or have some means for  
attracting attention.
- 19 4. Contact the Volunteer Team Leader

20 CSUEB Building Evacuation Procedures available at  
<https://www.csueastbay.edu/upd/files/docs/vtl/evacuation-procedures-2020.pdf>

21 87. There is no mention of disabled student evacuation or identification in residence  
22 hall handbooks and materials online.

23 88. Testing of Preparedness: Cal State East Bay claims it conducts annual drills.

24 89. Notification: Cal State East Bay has no information online about how a disabled  
25 person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or  
26 what steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
27 programs.

28 90. Evacuation Options: Campus policies state this campus has evacuation chairs.

1      **San Francisco**

2      91.    Preparedness Planning: San Francisco places the burden of responsibility for  
3      emergency planning on disabled persons:

4                 ***It is the responsibility of the individual to plan ahead for emergencies.*** Individuals with  
5      an AFN [access or functional need] are encouraged to self-identify any disability, access  
6      or functional needs, and to work with faculty, staff, and students to identify evacuation  
7      routes, areas of refuge, and other emergency planning needs before an emergency occurs.

8      San Francisco State University Emergency Operations Plan (Revised October 2020), p. 41  
9      (emphasis added). *See also* pages 45, 54, and 253 (repeating same burden).

10     92.    San Francisco places the burden of establishing a buddy system on disabled  
11     persons. In active shooter situations, the campus policy advises self-soothing to remain calm, but  
12     does not assist persons with disabilities in establishing an active shooter emergency plan. It puts  
13     the entire burden for developing an emergency plan on the disabled individual:

14                 **INDIVIDUALS WITH ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS (AFN)**

15                 Depending on a person's specific disability or AFN, it may be difficult for individuals to  
16      hide. ***It is the responsibility of the individual to identify which techniques will better  
17      assist them during an emergency by:***

- 18      • Planning ahead and identifying potential locations to hide in the workplace or classroom
  - 19      • Establishing a "buddy system", "Buddies" should educate partners regarding physical,  
20      psychological and communication assistance needed to increase their safety during an  
21      emergency
- 22      • ***Practice* [sic] *self-soothing techniques to remain calm.***

23      *Id.* at p. 45 (emphasis added).

24      93.    The Community Living Standards "How-To Guide" for students residing on  
25      campus has extensive information about evacuation for able bodied persons but nothing  
26      regarding how to do so for students with disabilities. Available at

27      [https://housing.sfsu.edu/sites/default/files/Community\\_Living\\_Standards.pdf](https://housing.sfsu.edu/sites/default/files/Community_Living_Standards.pdf)

28      94.    Testing of Preparedness: San Francisco has no information online about testing of  
29      emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

1           95.     Notification: San Francisco has no information online about how a disabled  
2 person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or  
3 how to access emergency planning. However, “[t]he University maintains a list of students who  
4 have reported to have an access or functional need, maintained and regularly updated by the  
5 Office of Services to Students with Disabilities.” San Francisco State University Emergency  
6 Operations Plan (Revised October 2020) at p. 54.

7           96.     Evacuation Options: San Francisco has no information online about evacuation  
8 chairs, and on information and belief, no evacuation chairs are available. No areas of rescue are  
9 designated on emergency evacuation planning documents.

10          **San Jose**

11          97.     Preparedness Planning: San Jose places the burden of developing an emergency  
12 plan squarely on the shoulders of disabled persons, “If you are disabled, make arrangements for  
13 assistance before an emergency.” Emergency Information available at  
14 <https://www.sjsu.edu/emergency/evacuation-procedures/assisting-people-disabilities.php>. The  
15 campus assumes that persons with disabilities will find a “buddy” to assist them but does not  
16 provide any information about facilitating these connections.

17          98.     Testing of Preparedness: San Jose has no information online about testing of  
18 emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

19          99.     Notification: San Jose has no information online about how a disabled person can  
20 self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what steps  
21 the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness programs.

22          100.    Evacuation Options: San Jose has no information online about evacuation chairs,  
23 and on information and belief, no evacuation chairs are available. No areas of rescue are  
24 designated on emergency evacuation planning documents.

25          **Stanislaus**

26          101.    Preparedness Planning: Stanislaus puts the burden of developing an emergency  
27 evacuation plan and buddy system for the disabled student on the disabled students themselves,  
28 “If you have a disability or access and functional need, *it is important that you establish a*

1 “buddy system” and educate them regarding the type of assistance needed to evacuate during  
2 an emergency or disaster.” <https://www.csustan.edu/emergency/evacuation> (emphasis added).

3 The sentiment is repeated in the Emergency Operations Plan:

4 ***It is the responsibility of the [disabled] individual to plan ahead for emergencies*** and  
5 inform a University Official or employee regarding any needs in accommodation and  
6 establish a “buddy system” with coworkers. “Buddies” should educate partners regarding  
physical, psychological and communication assistance needed to increase their safety  
during an emergency.

8 Emergency Operations Plan 2020-2021 at p. 49 (emphasis added).

9 102. Testing of Preparedness: Stanislaus has no information online about testing of  
10 emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

11 103. Notification: The “2021-2022 Housing Administrative Policies and Regulations  
12 Including COVID-19 Updates” policies do not specify instructions for disabled students about  
13 how to self-identify or give any indication how to participate in emergency preparedness  
14 programs. On information and belief, the evacuation instructions posted on the back of dorm  
15 room doors do not give instructions for persons with disabilities.

16 104. There is no information online about how a disabled person can self-identify, who  
17 to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what steps the campus takes to  
18 ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness programs.

19 105. Evacuation Options: Campus policies state this campus has evacuation chairs.

## 20 **Fresno**

21 106. Preparedness Planning: Fresno apparently requires disabled persons to develop  
22 their own emergency plan either before or even during an emergency, asking unidentified others  
23 to assist them:

### 24 **Persons with Disabilities**

25 To ensure you can get help should an emergency occur, prepare by informing your  
supervisor, instructor or safety coordinator if you expect to have difficulty in the event of  
an evacuation.

26 ***When reaching an obstruction such as a staircase, request assistance from others in  
the area.***

- 27
- 28 • If assistance is not immediately available, stay near the wall in the exit corridor, in the designated stairwell, or on the designated landing.

- 1           • Continue to call for help until rescued.

2       If you anticipate not being able to speak loudly, carry a whistle or have other means of  
3       attracting the attention of others.

4       Available at <https://adminfinance.fresnostate.edu/emergency/index.html>.

5       107. The student handbook does not mention persons with disabilities. Available at  
6       <https://cge.fresnostate.edu/aei/documents/Student%20Handbook%202018.pdf>

7       108. Testing of Preparedness: Fresno has no information online about testing of  
8       emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

9       109. Notification: Fresno has no information online about how a disabled person can  
10      self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what steps  
11      the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness programs.

12       110. Evacuation Options: Fresno has no information online about evacuation chairs,  
13      two-way communication at rescue areas, or signage designating rescue areas. On information  
14      and belief, none of these are available. No areas of rescue are designated on emergency  
15      evacuation planning documents.

## **Monterey Bay**

16       111. Preparedness Planning: Monterey has hired a technical specialist for specifically  
17      addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in an emergency. Emergency Operations Plan at  
18      p. 6. However, the student handbook does not mention how disabled students can self-identify  
19      for emergency preparedness services, or what to do in an emergency. Student Handbooks  
20      available at [https://csumb.edu/media/csumb/section-editors/eeip/Student-handbook-AY21\\_22.pdf](https://csumb.edu/media/csumb/section-editors/eeip/Student-handbook-AY21_22.pdf). For dormitories, the campus relies on the roommates of individuals with  
21      disabilities to assist in evacuating them. Main Campus Evacuation Plan available at  
22      <https://csumb.edu/housing/past-pages/main-campus-evacuation-plans/>.

23       112. Testing of Preparedness: Monterey Bay has no documents online about testing of  
24      emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

25       113. Notification: Monterey Bay has no information online about how a disabled  
26      person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or

1 what steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
2 programs.

3       114. Evacuation Options: Monterey Bay has no information online about evacuation  
4 chairs, two-way communication at rescue areas, or signage designating rescue areas. On  
5 information and belief, none of these are available. No areas of rescue are designated on  
6 emergency evacuation planning documents.

7 **Bakersfield**

8       115. Preparedness Planning: Bakersfield states it takes into consideration the needs of  
9 disabled persons. Emergency evacuations are conducted with the help of Building Marshals who,  
10 “will be required to report on whether any staff are missing or are known to have remained in the  
11 building due to disability or injury” and “[a]ssist people with disabilities in exiting the building.”  
12 Emergency Response Guide for Students and Faculty p. 14.

13       116. Testing of Preparedness: Bakersfield has no information online about testing of  
14 emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

15       117. Notification: Bakersfield has no information online about how a disabled person  
16 can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what  
17 steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
18 programs.

19       118. Evacuation Options: Bakersfield has no information online about evacuation  
20 chairs, two-way communication at rescue areas, or signage designating rescue areas. On  
21 information and belief, none of these are available. No areas of rescue are designated on  
22 emergency evacuation planning documents.

23 **Cal Poly San Luis Obispo**

24       119. Preparedness Planning: Cal Poly admits its planning is insufficient for persons  
25 with disabilities, “Additional planning, resources, and assistance will be needed to support  
26 people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.” Emergency Operations  
27 Plan 2018 at p. 5. The campus delegates responsibility for emergency planning for persons with  
28 disabilities to the Disabled Student Resources center, “During an emergency, DRC is responsible

1 for the Disabilities Integration Advisor function in the Emergency Operations Center.” *Id.* at 37.

2 120. The Emergency Operations Plan emphasizes that:

3 The public’s response to any emergency is based on their understanding of the nature of  
4 the emergency, the potential hazards, the likely response of emergency services, and  
5 ***knowledge of what individuals and groups with or without access and functional needs***  
6 ***should do to increase their chances of survival and recovery. DEM will make***  
7 ***emergency preparedness information from local, State, and Federal sources available to***  
***all members of the community through presentations, trainings, social media,***  
***individual meetings, and their website, emergency.calpoly.edu.***

8 *Id.* at 32 (emphases added).

9 121. Even as it admits it is essential for survival and recovery, the campus does not  
10 provide any meaningful information for persons with disabilities on its website,  
11 [www.emergency.calpoly.edu](http://www.emergency.calpoly.edu). This includes not providing any information to persons with  
12 disabilities in its emergency reference guide, available at  
13 <https://afd.calpoly.edu/emergency/docs/emergencyreferenceguide.pdf>. It places the burden of  
14 developing emergency plans on disabled individuals:

15 It is suggested that individuals with permanent disabilities should prepare for  
16 emergencies ahead of time by instructing a classmate, instructor, or fellow staff member  
17 on how to assist them in case of emergencies.

18 Evacuation and Sheltering available at <https://afd.calpoly.edu/emergency/preparedness/know->  
19 [what-to-do/evacuation-sheltering](https://www.calpoly.edu/emergency/what-to-do/evacuation-sheltering).

20 122. Testing of Preparedness: Cal Poly San Luis Obispo has no information online  
21 about testing of emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

22 123. Notification: Cal Poly San Luis Obispo has no information online about how a  
23 disabled person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and  
24 how, or what steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency  
25 preparedness programs.

26 124. Evacuation Options: Cal Poly San Luis Obispo has no information online about  
27 evacuation chairs, two-way communication at rescue areas, or signage designating rescue areas.  
28 On information and belief, none of these are available. No areas of rescue are designated on

1 emergency evacuation planning documents.

2 **San Bernardino**

3       125. Preparedness Planning: San Bernardino uses a system of building and floor  
4 marshals for evacuating persons with disabilities. The campus accessibility guide includes  
5 emergency evacuation information:

6           Consult with any individual who may have difficulty exiting a building. Determine if the  
7 individual has a buddy system in place. Ask the individual if s/he will be able to exit the  
8 building without assistance (e.g., a wheelchair user in a classroom on an upper floor of a  
building) and if not, how to best assist BEFORE making a rescue attempt.

9 Campus Accessibility Guide at 29 available at [https://www.csusb.edu/sites/default/files/2021-11/Campus%20Accessibilty%20Guide\\_0.pdf](https://www.csusb.edu/sites/default/files/2021-11/Campus%20Accessibilty%20Guide_0.pdf). However, there is no information about how or  
10 where to be connected with a “buddy,” and the policy still leaves planning to the disabled person,  
11 “Individuals who have difficulty opening doors or encounter obstructed pathways should ask  
12 their buddy or other individual(s) around them for assistance or call 9-1-1 from a telephone for  
13 assistance.” *Id.* at p. 31.

15       126. Testing of Preparedness: San Bernardino has no information online about testing  
16 of emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

17       127. Notifications: San Bernardino has no information online about how a disabled  
18 person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or  
19 what steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
20 programs. The Campus Accessibility Guide does not specify how to be paired with a “buddy.”

21       128. Evacuation Options: San Bernardino appears to have areas of refuge with  
22 evacuation chairs.

23 **Northridge**

24       129. Preparedness Planning: Northridge uses a Building Marshals plan to evacuate  
25 persons with mobility disabilities based on a Department Emergency Action Plan. No planning is  
26 required in advance from the plans, but during the emergency, Marshals are to “[a]sk the person  
27 what assistance they need.” Although apparently not required beforehand, “it is recommended to  
28 have this conversation in advance of an emergency and develop a personal evacuation plan for

1 that individual.” Department Emergency Action Plan template at p. 15 available at  
2 [https://www.csun.edu/sites/default/files/emergency\\_action\\_plan.pdf](https://www.csun.edu/sites/default/files/emergency_action_plan.pdf). This policy places the  
3 burden of developing an evacuation plan on persons with mobility disabilities.

4       130. Testing of Preparedness: Northridge has no information online about testing of  
5 emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

6       131. Notifications: Northridge has no information online about how a disabled person  
7 can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what  
8 steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
9 programs.

10       132. Evacuation Options: Northridge has no information online about evacuation  
11 chairs, two-way communication at rescue areas, or signage designating rescue areas. On  
12 information and belief, none of these are available. No areas of rescue are designated on  
13 emergency evacuation planning documents.

14 **Cal Poly Pomona**

15       133. Preparedness Planning: Campus police put the burden of emergency preparedness  
16 on disabled persons, stating disabled persons should “know how to help others help you” and  
17 that it is their “responsibility to prepare for emergencies.” “Emergency Procedures” at p. 14  
18 available at <https://www.cpp.edu/em/files/emergency-procedures-pamphlet.pdf>. Cal Poly  
19 Pomona’s Emergency Plan Summary states that “If you are disabled” that you should Introduce  
20 yourself to emergency personnel in your building. Work with them to develop and emergency  
21 plan for evacuation.” Emergency Plan Summary, 2019 at p. 18. There are no policies or  
22 procedures for providing opportunities to facilitate introductions, or how a disabled persons can  
23 find emergency personnel.

24       134. Testing of Preparedness: According to its own newspaper, the campus student  
25 services building had never tested its emergency preparedness until April 3, 2019.  
26 <https://polycentric.cpp.edu/2019/03/ssb-evacuation-drill-scheduled-over-spring-break/>. While  
27 evacuation chairs were available, there was no indication of who would assist disabled persons.  
28 *Id.* There is no information that the campus has engaged in similar drills since.

1           135. Notifications: Cal Poly Pomona’s Disability Resource Center webpage says  
2 nothing about emergency preparedness. Cal Poly Pomona has no information online about how a  
3 disabled person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and  
4 how, or what steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency  
5 preparedness programs.

6           136. Evacuation Options: According to office of emergency management, the campus  
7 has 21 evacuation chairs, one for each “each multi-story building on campus.”

8 **Channel Islands**

9           137. Preparedness Planning: The Emergency Management Plan is devoid of much  
10 information on how to prepare disabled students for emergencies and states simply that when  
11 evacuation occurs, “Assist disabled students in exiting the structure. Refer to the section of  
12 ‘Disabled Consideration’ for more details.” CSUCI Emergency Management Plan at p. 7. The  
13 “Disabled Consideration” addendum merely warns of the potential dangers to disabled persons  
14 when assisting them and instructs the emergency aid to ask the disabled person how they wish to  
15 be evacuated. While the request of how to help is itself not problematic, the fact that the stated  
16 policy is to ask this during the emergency, rather than preparing for it ahead of time, is a  
17 problem.

18           138. The “do it yourself” emergency preparedness position is echoed in the residential  
19 hall policies where “It is suggested that persons with disabilities prepare for emergencies ahead  
20 of time:”

- 21           • Learn locations of exit stairways and Areas of Rescue and plan an escape route.
- 22           • Use a buddy system by showing a classmate or instructor how to assist in case of  
emergency.
- 23           • Persons who cannot speak loudly should carry a whistle or have some means for  
attracting attention.
- 24           • Plan for emergencies with an RA.

25           “CSUCI Building Evacuation Procedures September 2020” at p. 2, available at  
26 <https://www.csuci.edu/publicsafety/emergency-management/evacuationprotocolsep2020.pdf>.  
27 The campus provides no indication of how this “buddy” system will be implemented, or why it is  
28 the disabled student’s responsibility—not the university’s responsibility—to plan for

1 emergencies.

2       139. Testing of Preparedness: There can be no adequate or meaningful testing so long  
3 as the preferences and requirements for evacuating disabled persons are being negotiated during  
4 the drill or the emergency. When seconds count in an emergency it is not the time to discuss how  
5 the disabled person wants to be treated. That planning should occur beforehand.

6       140. Notification: The Disability Accommodations and Support Services page says  
7 nothing about emergency preparedness. There is no information online about how a disabled  
8 person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or  
9 what steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
10 programs.

11       141. Evacuation Options: Channel Islands has no information online about evacuation  
12 chairs, two-way communication at rescue areas, or signage designating rescue areas. On  
13 information and belief, none of these are available.

14 **Los Angeles**

15       142. Disabled Population: As of 2015-2016 there were 250 disabled persons on  
16 campus on a regular basis, but it was unknown how many there were during “peak” times.  
17 Multi-Hazard Operations Plan at p. 6.

18       143. Preparedness Planning: Emergency personnel are directed to “6.3.2. Assist in the  
19 evacuation of disabled individuals, as needed” and “Coordinate with the Office of Students with  
20 Disabilities (OSD) for an accounting of disabled students and staff by location who may require  
21 assistance during evacuation.” *Id.* p. 4. The planning includes use of evacuation chairs. *Id.*  
22 “Office for Students with Disabilities will provide a list of disabled individuals by location to the  
23 Director of Public Safety.” *Id.*

24       144. These policies appear to be in response to poor prior emergency management by  
25 the campus as the student newspaper reported after an earthquake in 2015:

26       Once students were outside, it seemed as if there were no clearly marked evacuation  
27 zones, making it difficult for both Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and faculty to  
28 navigate. Also, it created no accountability with rosters as students freely dispersed from  
their professors.

1        This should be alarming, as with the shortage of evacuation opportunities for disabled  
2        persons and lack of evacuation chairs, for instance, would create a hazard for those  
3        dependent on alternate means of mobility within a building like King Hall.

4        “Earthquake Safety: A Point of Concern” available at

5                  <https://csulauniversitytimes.com/earthquake-safety-a-point-of-concern/>

6        145.    Testing of Preparedness: Los Angeles has no information online about testing of  
7        emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

8        146.    Notifications: The Office for Students with Disabilities Website says nothing  
9        about emergency planning. Los Angeles has no information online about how a disabled person  
10      can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what  
11      steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
12      programs.

13        147.    Evacuation Options: Los Angeles’ website provides the location of all evacuation  
14      chairs on campus.

### 15        **Fullerton**

16        148.    Preparedness Planning: Fullerton has almost no mention of disabled persons in  
17      their Emergency Operations Plan besides, “Inclusion of persons with access and functional needs  
18      whenever possible” in preparedness training. Emergency Operation Plan 2017 at p. 24. Each  
19      facility appears to be required to have its own plans, however, and the campus requires gather  
20      voluntary lists of persons with disabilities and to interview them as to how best to evacuate  
21      persons with disabilities. *Id.* at 33.

22        149.    Testing of Preparedness: Fullerton has no information online about testing of  
23      emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

24        150.    Notification: The student disability services webpage says nothing about  
25      emergency planning. Fullerton has no information online about how a disabled person can self-  
26      identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what steps the  
27      campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness programs.

28        151.    Evacuation Options: Fullerton has no information online about evacuation chairs,

1 two-way communication at rescue areas, or signage designating rescue areas. On information  
2 and belief, none of these are available. No areas of rescue are designated on emergency  
3 evacuation planning documents.

4 **Dominguez Hills**

5       152. Preparedness Planning: The campus dorms use an emergency warden system to  
6 address emergencies. Unfortunately, the campus puts the responsibility for establishing contact  
7 and emergency planning on students with disabilities, “In order to receive assistance, occupants  
8 who have access and functional needs during an evacuation should request assistance from their  
9 Floor Warden, so that advance arrangements can be made to meet their needs.” Warden Guide p.  
10 15-16.

11       153. In an Annual Fire Safety Report from 2021, the report mentions almost nothing  
12 about persons with disabilities other than, “Residents with disabilities or those who are unable to  
13 wake up to sounding alarms should notify University Housing staff in advance for any special  
14 assistance needs.” Again, the burden is placed on disabled persons to seek out emergency  
15 planning services.

16       154. Testing Preparedness: Dominguez Hills has no information online about testing of  
17 emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

18       155. Notifications: The Student Disabilities Resource Center website has no  
19 information regarding emergency preparedness. Dominguez Hills no information online about  
20 how a disabled person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held  
21 confidentially and how, or what steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included  
22 in emergency preparedness programs.

23       156. Evacuation Options: Dominguez Hills appears to offer evacuation chairs.

24 **Long Beach**

25       157. Preparedness Planning: Long Beach does not have housing policies or handbooks  
26 online that mention emergency planning for residents with disabilities. Generally, the campus  
27 places the burden for developing an emergency plan on disabled persons by requiring them to  
28 “[e]stablish a buddy system and alternate for each class. People with disabilities should prepare

1 for an emergency ahead of time by instructing a classmate, instructor, supervisor, or co-worker  
2 on how to assist in the event of any emergency.” Emergency Operations Plan 2020-2021 at p.  
3 338 of pdf.

4 158. Testing Preparedness: Long Beach has no information online about testing of  
5 emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

6 159. Notification: The Disabilities Resource Center (aka Bob Murphy Access Center)  
7 website has no information regarding emergency preparedness. Long Beach has no information  
8 online about how a disabled person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held  
9 confidentially and how, or what steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included  
10 in emergency preparedness programs.

11 160. Evacuation Options: Long Beach has emergency chairs.

## 12 **San Marcos**

13 161. Preparedness Planning: Like several other campuses, San Marcos places the  
14 burden for developing an emergency plan on disabled persons by requiring them to “[e]stablish a  
15 buddy system and alternate for each class. People with disabilities should prepare for an  
16 emergency ahead of time by instructing a classmate, instructor, supervisor, or co-worker on how  
17 to assist in the event of any emergency.” Emergency Management website available at  
18 <https://www.csusm.edu/em/procedures/standard.html>. There is confusing policy language that  
19 appears to indicate that university personnel should ensure a buddy system exists in the middle  
20 of an emergency, “Check on people with special needs during an evacuation, determine if they  
21 have established a “buddy system,” and ensure their safe evacuation.” *Id.*

22 162. The Residence Handbook has information regarding emergencies including  
23 emergency preparedness plan. However, it is silent as to persons with disabilities.

24 163. Testing of Preparedness San Marcos has no information online about testing of  
25 emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

26 164. Notification: The Student Disabilities Services website has no information  
27 regarding emergency preparedness. San Marcos has no information online about how a disabled  
28 person can self-identify, who to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or

1 what steps the campus takes to ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness  
2 programs.

3       165. Evacuation Options: San Marcos has evacuation chairs.

4 **San Diego**

5       166. Preparedness Planning: The Emergency Operations Plan is not public document  
6 online. You must have a log-in credential to access it. San Diego's website has a synopsis of the  
7 plan, but it simply concludes that the plan complies with the law—it does not specify what its  
8 policies are with regard to persons with disabilities otherwise or how they are implemented.

9       167. Testing of Preparedness: San Diego has no information online about testing of  
10 emergency planning for persons with disabilities.

11       168. Notification: The Student Disabilities Services website has no information  
12 regarding emergency preparedness. The Emergency Operations Plan is not available to the  
13 public. San Diego has no information online about how a disabled person can self-identify, who  
14 to tell, whether this information is held confidentially and how, or what steps the campus takes to  
15 ensure disabled persons are included in emergency preparedness programs.

16       169. Evacuation Options: San Diego has no information online about evacuation  
17 chairs, two-way communication at rescue areas, or signage designating rescue areas. On  
18 information and belief, none of these are available. No areas of rescue are designated on  
19 emergency evacuation planning documents.

20 **Additional Physical and Policy Barrers at Humboldt**

21       170. **Parking at Del Norte Residence Hall:** Plaintiff brought her car with her to  
22 Humboldt. She has a permit to park her car in the lot closest to Del Norte, on the corner of  
23 Harpst Street and L.K. Wood Boulevard. Plaintiff's car has disabled license plates issued to her  
24 by the State of California, which entitle her to park in designated accessible parking places.  
25 However, there are no designated accessible parking places in the lot nearest to her residence  
26 hall. Therefore, Plaintiff must park in whatever standard parking space is available when she  
27 arrives in the parking lot.

28       171. The lack of designated accessible parking near the entrance to Del Norte has

1 created significant difficulty for Plaintiff. When Plaintiff uses her car, she does not take her  
2 power wheelchair with her because she does not own a vehicle which the wheelchair can fit into.  
3 Therefore, Plaintiff must walk to and from her car when she uses it. Although Plaintiff can walk  
4 short distances when she is feeling well, she has great difficulty walking longer distances. It is  
5 therefore imperative that she be allowed to park in a designated accessible parking space which  
6 is close to the entrance of her residence hall on an accessible path of travel as required by law.  
7 There are many days when she is cannot use her car because she is physically unable to walk to  
8 the far parking space that the car is parked in.

9       **172. Del Norte Residence Hall Laundry Room:** Plaintiff is unable to independently  
10 access the laundry room in the Del Norte Residence Hall. The door to the laundry room is  
11 excessively heavy. Unless there is another person there to assist her in opening the door or if the  
12 door is propped open, Plaintiff is unable to enter and exit the laundry room. Additionally, the  
13 washing machines are too low for her to reach from her wheelchair. Plaintiff has been forced to  
14 do her laundry at the Emerald City Laundromat in Arcata, California, instead of in her own  
15 residence hall.

16       **173.** On August 25, 2021, Plaintiff sent an email to Todd Larsen requesting that the  
17 door be adjusted so that she could at least enter and exit the laundry room in Del Norte  
18 independently. Mr. Larsen put Plaintiff in touch with Travis Fleming from facilities, and they  
19 met to discuss the access issues in the laundry room. However, the door remains too heavy for  
20 Plaintiff to open independently, and although the idea is for the door to remain propped open  
21 with a doorstop, it is often closed and thus inaccessible to Plaintiff.

22       **174. Jolly Giant Commons:** At the beginning of the term, Plaintiff bought a meal plan  
23 from Defendant Compass for \$2,800 so that she could eat her meals in the dining hall, Jolly  
24 Giant Commons. However, each time she uses the dining hall, she encounters barriers that  
25 prevent her from full and equal access to the service provided there.

26       **175.** Despite Defendants' assurances that the entrance to Jolly Giant Commons is  
27 "code compliant," in practice, due to the policies in place by Defendants the entrance is not  
28 accessible to Plaintiff. There are two side-by-side entrances to the Jolly Giant Commons. The

1 main entrance is a revolving door that is not accessible to Plaintiff. Then there is a set of double  
2 glass exit doors next to the entrance which has been ostensibly designated as the “accessible”  
3 entrance. One of those glass doors has been equipped with an automatic door opener, however,  
4 the door opener is not operable because Defendants place a door stopper under it, as described in  
5 more detail below. Plaintiff is unable to open the heavy glass doors independently without the  
6 use of the automatic door opener which in turn is not operable.

7       176. Plaintiff has encountered two main issues with the accessibility of the designated  
8 accessible entrance. First, to maintain orderly procession of students using the cafeteria,  
9 Defendants want all of the students to use the revolving door to enter and exit the facility. They  
10 often only unlock that set of doors, not the automatic doors. This leaves Plaintiff left outside until  
11 she can either flag down an employee to open the door or ask a passing student to enter the  
12 building and request that the staff open the accessible door for Plaintiff. Both of these efforts  
13 cause Plaintiff discomfort and embarrassment from the unwanted attention and the highlighting  
14 of her inability to open the door by herself. Defendants have not instituted a policy that when the  
15 doors to the dining hall are unlocked, both the main and the accessible entrances will be  
16 unlocked.

17       177. The second issue occurs when Defendants’ employees prop the accessible  
18 entrance open with a door stop, which happens almost daily. When Defendants’ employees prop  
19 the door open with a door stopper it often prevents the activated automatic door from opening  
20 fully opening the door. Plaintiff cannot use the door in a partially open position. When this  
21 happens, Plaintiff must wait for someone to assist her in opening the door because the automatic  
22 door opener does not have enough power to swing the door open if the door is propped open part  
23 way and stuck on the doorstop.

24       178. Once, when the door was half-proped open in this manner, Plaintiff’s wheelchair  
25 bumped the doorstop as she entered the building, the door slammed shut on her arm, causing a  
26 physical personal injury and a bruise. To rectify this barrier, Defendants must create a policy of  
27 not propping open the door at all or only propping open the door that does not have the automatic  
28 door opener.

1           179. Once Plaintiff has entered the Jolly Giant Commons, there is no accessible path of  
2 travel that allows her to retrieve her food and get to a dining table. The tables and chairs in the  
3 dining room are set up in such a way that does not create a path wide enough for Plaintiff to fit  
4 through in her wheelchair. She must constantly ask other students to move their chairs so that she  
5 can fit through to access the food stations and the dining tables.

6           180. Many of the food stations are also inaccessible to Plaintiff because she is unable  
7 to reach them from her wheelchair, including the fountain drink dispenser, the cereal bar, and the  
8 alternative milk refrigerator. Additionally, the way the food stations are set up forces Plaintiff to  
9 block seating or other food stations when she is waiting in line. There simply is not enough space  
10 between the food stations, table, and chairs, for her wheelchair to fit comfortably. Plaintiff  
11 always feels like she is in the way and is embarrassed.

12           181. Defendants have also failed to provide adequate accessible seating throughout the  
13 dining room because the tables do not offer adequate knee and leg space. The only usable seating  
14 available to Plaintiff is for her to pull her wheelchair under a table at the end of a booth. When  
15 she does this, her wheelchair sticks out into the path of travel of other students. Additionally, she  
16 has to sit in such a way that blocks the bench seating for other students. This makes it very  
17 difficult for her to eat with other students as they cannot access the seating at the table. Further, it  
18 isolates and segregates Plaintiff, as she must sit facing the wall, unable to make eye contact or  
19 greet other students to ask them to sit with her. Plaintiff needs accessible seating at tables that  
20 will allow her to sit with other students in an integrated setting and not block all the seating at the  
21 table.

22           182. Plaintiff is also immunocompromised as a result of the rheumatoid arthritis, so  
23 she is unable to eat food left out on a buffet. She has requested and received the accommodation  
24 of being allowed to request that food, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, be brought to her  
25 straight from the kitchen instead of her serving herself from the buffet. However, Defendants'  
26 employees have not been trained to accommodate Plaintiff, and they often refuse to  
27 accommodate her or are rude to her when she makes such requests.

28           183. The dining hall has a door that leads to a stairwell which then descends to a door

1 that exits to the building's exterior. There is no signage indicating whether this exit route is  
2 accessible to wheelchair users. Further, upon opening the first door at the top of the stairwell, the  
3 door locks, prohibiting reentrance into the dining hall. On August 18, 2021, Plaintiff tried to exit  
4 the dining hall through this exit route believing that it would be accessible. Once she entered the  
5 stairwell and realized that she had no ability to navigate to the bottom, Plaintiff tried to reenter  
6 the dining hall only to realize that she was trapped because the door was locked. Plaintiff had to  
7 knock on the door and wait for someone to hear her knock and let her back into the dining hall.  
8 Luckily, someone was leaving the dining hall through this exit route and opened the door,  
9 allowing Plaintiff to reenter the dining facility.

10       184. Plaintiff has brought the above-referenced barriers to access to the attention of  
11 Defendants many times prior to the filing of this Amended Complaint. Finally on September 21,  
12 2021, Plaintiff met with Roger Y. Wang, Associate Dean of Students, to discuss the access issues  
13 she was experiencing at the dining hall. After their conversation (six weeks after the term  
14 started), Defendants did a limited audit of the dining hall to identify some of the barriers to  
15 access. They provided some limited fixes as moving the cereal bar, and they promised to provide  
16 other fixes such as, providing a rubber slip resistant doorstop for the front entrance, moving  
17 tables and chairs to make an accessible path of travel, and ordering new accessible tables.  
18 However, none of those proposed remedies have materialized.

19       185. Plaintiff has a service dog named "Lucky." Lucky has been trained to perform  
20 various tasks to assist Plaintiff because of her disabilities. Plaintiff frequently visited the dining  
21 hall with her service dog without any incident. Then, on or about September 1, 2021, Plaintiff,  
22 while with her service dog, was confronted by "Sydney," the dining hall manager. Sydney told  
23 Plaintiff: "That dog is not allowed." In response, Plaintiff explicitly told the manager that Lucky  
24 is a service animal. Sydney still demanded that Plaintiff leave the dining hall. Plaintiff left  
25 feeling shocked and upset.

26       186. Further, Dean Wang also informed Plaintiff that there were reports that she was  
27 feeding her service dog in the dining hall. Plaintiff vehemently denies that she ever has or would  
28 feed her service dog in a dining facility, and these statements, on information and belief, were

1 made by Defendants' employees in retaliation of Plaintiff standing up for her right to have full  
2 and equal access to the dining facilities at Humboldt.

3       187. Since Plaintiff brought the above referenced barrier to access to the attention of  
4 Defendants, Humboldt has informed her that they will provide her with a "buddy" to go to the  
5 dining hall with her to assist Plaintiff in accessing the facilities. However, Plaintiff does not want  
6 the paternalistic option of being accompanied by a "buddy" to access the dining facility on  
7 campus. She wants to be able to access Defendants' services on her own whenever she wants just  
8 like any other students, just as she paid for. Plaintiff is a busy student, and she does not have time  
9 to schedule every meal with a "buddy." This plan would also result in Plaintiff being denied  
10 meals when the "buddy" is delayed, sick, unavailable, etc.

11       188. Plaintiff has either encountered barriers at Jolly Giant Commons or been deterred  
12 from eating at the dining hall in order to avoid those barriers to access every day since she started  
13 eating her meals there on August 16, 2021. Despite her many complaints to Defendants, the  
14 dining hall remains inaccessible to her.

15       189. Furthermore, The Jolly Giant Commons have no evacuation plan and no  
16 evacuation equipment for persons with disabilities.

17       190. Due to the continuing Covid-19 pandemic, campus activities are extremely  
18 limited, and most buildings are not open for student use. The dining hall is one of the only areas  
19 on campus where Plaintiff can go to socialize with other students and take a break from studying  
20 in her room. The barriers that Defendants have created and maintained in the dining hall have  
21 isolated Plaintiff from the social aspect of college. She feels ostracized by the other students,  
22 especially those who work in the dining hall, because her complaints about disabled access have  
23 been publicized to them. Plaintiff feels that the other students now see her as a "problem" instead  
24 of peer who they want to be friends with. Had the dining hall been accessible to Plaintiff from  
25 the beginning, she would not have had to feel isolated from the rest of the student body.

26       191. **University Sponsored Student Life Activities:** Humboldt periodically hosts  
27 events for either the student or a certain subset of students on campus. As the ResLife & You  
28 Handbook states, "Our Residence Life Staff plan various activities throughout the year to build

1 strong community, and we strive to make our events accessible to all residents. Residents who  
2 wish to request disability related accommodations for events, including sign language  
3 interpreters, should contact Residence Life at ResLife@Humboldt.edu.” Handbook at p. 4.  
4 However, many of the activities that Plaintiff has been invited to as a transfer student and a  
5 resident of Del Norte residence hall have been inaccessible to her.

6 192. At the beginning of the school year, Housing & Residence Life organized a hike  
7 specifically geared to towards students that had transferred to Humboldt State University from  
8 other institutions. The hike was scheduled for August 20, 2021. On August 16, 2021, Plaintiff  
9 emailed Lake Luther, the Residence Life Coordinator for College Creek, and asked if the hike  
10 would be wheelchair accessible. On August 17, 2021, Ms. Lake emailed Plaintiff that the hike  
11 was not wheelchair accessible. Plaintiff requested that Ms. Lake provide accessibility  
12 information on the flyer in the future. She also expressed her disappointment that the activity  
13 would not be accessible.

14 193. On August 19, 2021, Plaintiff received an email reminding her of the Transfer  
15 Hike on August 20<sup>th</sup>. There was a note on the flyer stating that “if you need accommodations,  
16 please contact us immediately.” Plaintiff responded with an email asking why the hike was not  
17 accessible to students with disabilities. She did not receive a response. Plaintiff wanted to  
18 participate in the event as it was one of the only in-person events to give transfer students a  
19 chance to meet each other. She is also aware that there are many hikes around campus that are on  
20 accessible paths of travel, so there is no reason that the hike could not have been moved to an  
21 accessible path when she expressed her interest in participating five days prior to the date of the  
22 hike.

23 194. A second hike was also planned for Del Norte residents on October 22, 2021.  
24 Again, the hike was planned for an inaccessible path for Plaintiff. She was extremely  
25 disappointed that she was excluded from participation in another resident activity due to  
26 Humboldt’s failure to provide accessibility. Plaintiff would like to build relationships with other  
27 residents of Del Norte, but Humboldt makes it extremely difficult for her to do so by excluding  
28 her from activities which allow residents to meet each other in person. Humboldt has sent the

1 message to Plaintiff that she is a burden and not wanted at Humboldt State University because  
2 she is a person with a disability who uses a wheelchair for ambulation.

3       195. Plaintiff was looking forward to having the experience of living on campus with a  
4 community of friends during her final year of college. Plaintiff came up from Oakland in part to  
5 be in nature and she cannot do that because the events are not accessible. She was looking  
6 forward to a “normal” experience after the last 18 months of online, impersonal education.  
7 However, Defendants have made her experience extremely stressful instead of rewarding. They  
8 have isolated her instead of including her. Plaintiff already felt different than the other students  
9 when she arrived on campus, and Defendants have only alienated her further by forcing her to  
10 beg for every inch of accessibility on campus. The campus and dining hall should have been  
11 accessible to Plaintiff when she arrived. Plaintiff should not have to notify Defendants of the  
12 barriers to access they created and then beg them repeatedly to fix those barriers, only to have  
13 Defendants fail to remedy the barriers.

14       196. **Forestry Building Restrooms and Signage:** On October 17, 2021, Plaintiff  
15 received her schedule for the next semester classes. Several of the classes were available  
16 virtually, but one class meets only in person. This class was located in Forestry Building Room  
17 201 on the second floor. Concerned that there would be physical accessibility issues for the class  
18 given her previous experiences on campus, Plaintiff visited the building.

19       197. Plaintiff attempted to locate an accessible route to the entrance, but there were no  
20 signs indicating where she should go as wheelchairs user. She found one entrance, but the glass  
21 door was too heavy to open. It also was missing a kick-plate and Plaintiff worried about  
22 shattering the door if she bumped it. A passerby offered to assist her, which was embarrassing  
23 because Plaintiff prides herself on her independence. Upon opening the door for her, however,  
24 the stranger said there were only stairs down the hall and no way to the second floor. Another  
25 entrance on the other side of the building, the stranger said, was accessible.

26       198. Plaintiff went to the other entrance and was able to enter the building. Plaintiff  
27 looked for a restroom and was able to locate one on the first floor. The door handle was  
28 excessively high, and she had to strain to open the door. Upon entering, Plaintiff found no

1 accessible stall for wheelchair users. Instead, there was a semi-ambulatory stall that lacked turn-  
2 around space, and Plaintiff could not use, as depicted below:



17       199. On information and belief, other restrooms throughout the campus are not  
18 accessible for similar reasons.

19       200. **Entrance/Exit Doors at Recreation Center, Laundry Room, and Art**  
20 **Building:** Plaintiff had difficulty accessing the recreation center building because its exterior  
21 door was excessively heavy. Plaintiff complained in February 2022 regarding the inaccessible  
22 door, but her concerns were not addressed.

23       201. Plaintiff has also had difficulty accessing the laundry room because the laundry  
24 room's exterior door is too heavy for Plaintiff to operate. Plaintiff also complained about this  
25 inaccessible door in the fall of 2021, but Plaintiff's concerns have yet to be addressed.

26       202. Likewise, the interior classroom door in the Art Building is inaccessible to  
27 Plaintiff because it is excessively heavy. Despite complaining, the door remains excessively  
28 heavy.

203. Plaintiff worries about the doors being too heavy for her to use throughout the entire campus, and as a result, Plaintiff is deterred from exploring the campus.

**204. Path of Travel from the Dorm Building:** Around ten times, including as recently as on February 16, 2022, a garbage truck has blocked Plaintiff's path of travel from her dorm. As a result, Plaintiff was late to a meeting on February 16, 2022.

205. These barriers to access are listed without prejudice to Plaintiff citing additional barriers to access by an amended complaint after inspection by Plaintiff's access consultant(s)/expert(s). All of these barriers to access render the premises inaccessible to physically disabled persons who are mobility impaired, such as Plaintiff, and are barriers Plaintiff may encounter while she finishes her degree at the premises and if she returns to the campus after she completes her degree to visit or for graduate school, which she expects and intends to do once proper disabled access is provided. All facilities must be brought into compliance with all applicable federal and state code requirements, according to proof.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:**  
**VIOLATION OF TITLE II OF THE ADA**  
**[42 U.S.C. §§ 12101, *et seq.*]**

*(On behalf of Plaintiff and Proposed Classes against Defendant Trustees)*

206. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Amended Complaint and incorporates them herein by reference as if separately replied.

207. At all times herein mentioned, Plaintiff was entitled to the protections of the "Public Services" provisions of Title II of the ADA, Subpart A, which prohibits discrimination by any public entity as defined by 42 U.S.C. section 12131. Plaintiff was at all times relevant herein a qualified individual with a disability for all purposes under the ADA.

208. In violation of Title II of the ADA, the Trustees have failed to ensure that individuals with physical disabilities such as the Plaintiff herein are not excluded from “services, programs and activities” at the subject facilities and property. By reason of the Trustees’ failure to remove architectural and policy barriers to access at the subject facilities (including without

limitation, the failure to ensure CSU campuses have appropriate emergency plans and to include mobility disabled students in campus life activities available to non-disabled students) so as to render them “accessible to and useable by” mobility impaired persons, despite actual notice of the inaccessible conditions, and by its policy decisions as above-described including actions and omissions by any predecessors in interest, the Trustees have discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of Title II of the ADA and the regulations adopted to implement the ADA.

209. Plaintiff's experiences at Humboldt, with its lack of emergency policies, planning and preparedness, are typical of a systemic failure to comply with the ADA requirements for emergency planning for persons with disabilities, "when viewed in their entirety."

210. With relation to damages claimed under Title II of the ADA, each such instance of discrimination is alleged to have been intentional and/or has been created and maintained with deliberate indifference to the effect upon Plaintiff and other similarly disabled persons.

211. As a result of such intentional discrimination, in violation of section 12132 of the ADA, Plaintiff is entitled to the remedies, procedures and rights set forth in section 505 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 794a), as provided by section 12133 of the ADA. All such acts and omissions by the Trustees were also part of a joint venture and common enterprises with the Compass in this action.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION:**  
**VIOLATION OF TITLE III OF THE ADA**  
[42 U.S.C. §§ 12101, *et seq.*]  
*(On behalf of Plaintiff Against Defendant Compass)*

212. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Amended Complaint and incorporates them herein as if separately replied.

213. Plaintiff was at all times relevant herein a qualified individual with a disability for all purposes under the ADA.

214. Plaintiff has reasonable grounds for believing she will be subjected to discrimination each time she may attempt to use the subject property and premises or attempt to patronize the dining hall at Humboldt, considering Compass' policies and physical premises

1 barriers.

2       215. The subject property and facility operated by Compass is one of the “private  
3 entities” which are considered “public accommodations” for purposes of Title III of the ADA,  
4 which includes any “restaurant, bar, or other establishment service food or drink” (42 U.S.C.  
5 § 12181(7)(B)).

6       216. The acts and omissions of Compass set forth herein were in violation of Plaintiff’s  
7 rights under the ADA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, 28 C.F.R. Part 36 *et seq.*

8       217. The removal of each of the physical and policy barriers complained of by Plaintiff  
9 as hereinabove alleged, were at all times herein mentioned “readily achievable” under the  
10 standards of sections 12181 and 12182 of the ADA. As noted throughout this Amended  
11 Complaint, removal of each and every one of the architectural and/or policy barriers complained  
12 of herein were already required under California law.

13       218. On information and belief, dining hall and the subject areas of Humboldt under  
14 Compass’ control were modified after January 26, 1993. Any alterations, structural repairs, or  
15 additions since January 26, 1993, have independently triggered requirements for removal of  
16 barriers to access for disabled persons per section 12183 of the ADA.

17       219. The ability to enter and exit the dining facility, move around the premises  
18 unimpeded by architectural barriers, serve oneself food, and sit at a table to eat is a fundamental  
19 necessity of accessing and using a dining hall. Therefore, the benefits of creating a fully  
20 compliant and accessible wheelchair dining table and entrance and exit to the dining facility do  
21 not exceed the costs of readily achievable barrier removal. These costs are fundamental to doing  
22 business, like any other essential function of operating a dining hall, such as the costs of as  
23 ensuring fire safety. It is thus readily achievable to remove these barriers.

24       220. Compass has discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of Title III of the ADA  
25 by: (a) providing benefits that are unequal to that afforded to people without disabilities by not  
26 providing an accessible entrance, path of travel, and other accessible features; (b) failing to make  
27 reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures when such modifications are  
28 necessary to afford (and would not fundamentally alter the nature of) the goods, services,

facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; (c) failing to take steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied service, segregated, or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services; (d) failing to remove architectural barriers that are structural in nature in existing facilities where such removal is readily achievable; and © where Compass can demonstrate the removal of architectural barriers is not readily achievable, failing to make the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations available through alternative methods if such methods are readily achievable.

221. On information and belief, as of the date of Plaintiff's encounters at the premises and as of the filing of this Amended Complaint, Compass' actions, policies, and physical premises have denied and continue to deny full and equal access to Plaintiff and to other mobility disabled persons in other respects, which violate Plaintiff's right to full and equal access and which discriminate against Plaintiff on the basis of her disabilities and, thus wrongfully denying to Plaintiff the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations, in violation of 42 U.S.C. sections 12182 and 12183 of the ADA.

222. Compass' actions continue to deny Plaintiff's rights to full and equal access by deterring Plaintiff from patronizing the dining hall as often as she would like to and has discriminated and continue to discriminate against her on the basis of Plaintiff's disabilities, thus wrongfully denying to Plaintiff the full and equal enjoyment of Compass' goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations, in violation of the ADA. 42 U.S.C. § 12182.

**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION:  
VIOLATION OF SECTION 504  
[29 U.S.C. § 794]**

**(On behalf of Plaintiff and Proposed Classes Against Defendant Trustees)**

223. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Amended Complaint and incorporates them herein as if separately replied.

224. Plaintiff and the proposed classes are otherwise qualified individuals with disabilities within the meaning of Section 504 in that they have disabilities that substantially

limit one or more major life activities, such as walking or standing. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 705(20)(B) (referencing 42 U.S.C. § 12102); *see also* 28 C.F.R. § 39.103.

225. Upon information and belief, the Trustees are recipients of federal financial assistance sufficient to invoke the coverage of Section 504. Moreover, the Trustees have received such federal financial assistance at all times relevant to the claims asserted in this Amended Complaint.

226. The Trustees and their agents and employees have violated, and continue to violate, Section 504 and the regulations promulgated thereunder by excluding Plaintiff and the Proposed Classes from participation in, denying Plaintiff and the Proposed Classes the benefits of, and subjecting Plaintiff and the Proposed Classes to discrimination in access to the CSU's programs based solely by reason of their disability/disabilities.

227. Under Section 504 and the implementing regulations, the Trustees are obligated to make CSU accessible as a whole to students who have physical disabilities. Yet, Defendants have failed to do so, and their ongoing refusal to do so amounts to discriminatory exclusion of those students from CSU campuses.

228. As a direct and proximate cause of the aforementioned acts, Plaintiff has been and continues to be injured.

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION:  
VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH ACT  
[Cal. Civil Code §§ 51 and 52]  
*(On behalf of Plaintiff Against Defendant Compass)***

229. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Amended Complaint and incorporates them herein as if separately replied.

230. The subject university and dining facilities owned and operated by Compass is a business establishment within the meaning of the Unruh Act. Compass is the owner and operator of a business establishment.

231. Civil Code section 52 provides that the discrimination by Compass against Plaintiff on the basis of her disability constitute a violation of the general anti-discrimination provision of sections 51 and 52. For purposes of this statute, Compass owned and/or operated the

1 property where the subject university and dining facility was and is operated as a business  
2 establishment, including on August 16, 2021, and thereafter.

3 232. Compass' discrimination constitutes a separate and distinct violation of Civil  
4 Code § 52, which provides that:

5 Whoever denies, aids or incites a denial, or makes any discrimination or distinction  
6 contrary to section 51, 51.5, or 51.6 is liable for each and every offense for the actual  
7 damages, and any amount that may be determined by a jury, or a court sitting without a  
8 jury, up to a maximum of three times the amount of actual damage but in no case less than  
four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and any attorney's fees that may be determined by the court  
in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights provided in Section 51, 51.5,  
or 51.6.

9 233. Compass violated the Unruh Act by its acts and omissions, as follows:

- 10 A. Failing to construct and/or alter the dining hall and subject areas of Humboldt  
11 under Compass' control in compliance with state building code and state  
12 architectural requirements;
- 13 B. Failing to remove known barriers to access at the dining hall and subject areas  
14 of Humboldt under Compass' control;
- 15 C. Failing to modify policies and procedures as necessary to ensure Plaintiff full  
16 and equal access to the accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges,  
17 and/or services of the dining hall and subject areas of Humboldt under  
18 Compass's control; and
- 19 D. Violating the ADA, a violation of which is a violation of the Unruh Act. Cal.  
20 Civil Code § 51(f).

21 234. The actions and omissions of Compass as herein alleged constitute a denial of  
access to and use of the described public facilities by physically disabled persons within the  
23 meaning of California Civil Code sections 51 and 52. As a proximate result of Compass' actions  
and omissions, Compass has discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of Civil Code sections 51  
25 and 52 and are responsible for statutory, compensatory and treble damages to Plaintiff, according  
26 to proof.

27 235. Plaintiff has experienced barriers to access at the dining hall and subject areas of  
28

1 Humboldt under Compass' control, all of which have caused her major difficulty, discomfort and  
2 embarrassment. Plaintiff suffered physical, mental and emotional damages, including statutory  
3 and compensatory damages.

4       236. Plaintiff would like to continue to attend Humboldt until she graduates from her  
5 undergraduate program and may also want to return to Humboldt for her graduate studies.  
6 Plaintiff is continuing to be injured by the lack of access at the dining hall and areas of Humboldt  
7 under Compass' control and is deterred from attempting to access these areas as often as she  
8 would like, because the lack of access will foreseeably cause her further difficulty, discomfort,  
9 and embarrassment. Plaintiff is unable, so long as such acts and omissions of Compass continue,  
10 to achieve equal access to and use of these public facilities. Plaintiff has a meal plan and will  
11 return to eating at the dining hall for nearly every meal once proper entrances, paths of travel,  
12 and seating are provided. However, Plaintiff cannot use the dining hall, its facilities, and areas of  
13 Humboldt under Compass' control as often as she wants to and is deterred from full-time  
14 patronage until these facilities are made properly accessible for disabled persons, including  
15 Plaintiff.

16       237. Further, on information and belief, the dining hall and subject areas of Humboldt  
17 under Compass' control are also illegally inaccessible in multiple other respects. As noted above,  
18 the barriers to access described in this Amended Complaint are listed without prejudice to  
19 Plaintiff citing additional barriers to access after inspection by Plaintiff's access  
20 consultant(s)/expert(s).

21       238. These barriers to access render the dining hall and subject areas of Humboldt  
22 under Compass' control inaccessible to and unusable by persons with mobility disabilities. All  
23 facilities must be brought into compliance with all applicable federal and state code  
24 requirements. Plaintiff prays for leave to amend this Complaint, if necessary, to obtain full  
25 injunctive relief as to those barriers that limit or deny full and equal access to persons with  
26 similar mobility disabilities.

27       239. Each violation of the ADA constitutes a separate and distinct violation of  
28 California Civil Code section 51(f), thus independently justifying an award of damages and

injunctive relief pursuant to California law, including Civil Code section 52.

240. With respect to Compass' violations of the Unruh Act that are not predicated on violations of the ADA, Compass' behavior was intentional: it was aware of and/or was made aware of its duties to remove barriers that prevent persons with mobility disabilities like Plaintiff from obtaining full and equal access to the dining hall and subject areas of Humboldt under Compass' control. Compass' discriminatory practices and/or policies that deny full enjoyment of the dining hall and subject areas of Humboldt under Compass' control to persons with physical disabilities indicate actual and implied malice and conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiff and other similarly disabled individuals. Accordingly, Compass has engaged in willful affirmative misconduct in violating the Unruh Act.

241. On information and belief, the access features of the dining hall and subject areas of Humboldt under Compass' control have not been improved since Plaintiff's last visit there. Plaintiff's injuries are ongoing so long as Compass does not modify its policies and procedures and provide fully accessible facilities for Plaintiff and other persons with similar mobility disabilities.

242. At all times herein mentioned, Compass knew, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have known, that the barriers, policies, and practices at its facilities violated disabled access requirements and standards and had a discriminatory impact upon Plaintiff and upon other persons with similar mobility disabilities, but Compass failed to rectify the violations, and presently continues a course of conduct in maintaining barriers that discriminate against Plaintiff and similarly-situated disabled persons.

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION:**  
**VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE §§ 54 and 54.1, *et seq.*,**  
**CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE §§ 4450, *et seq.*,**  
**AND THE ADA AS INCORPORATED BY CIVIL CODE §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d)**  
*(On behalf of Plaintiff Against Defendant Compass)*

243. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth hereafter, the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Amended Complaint and incorporates them herein as if separately replied.

244. At all times relevant to this Amended Complaint, California Civil Code section

1 54(a) has provided that:

- 2       (a) Individuals with disabilities or medical conditions have the same right as the general  
3           public to the full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public  
4           buildings, . . . public facilities and other public places.

5 Emphasis added.

6       245. At all times relevant to this Amended Complaint, California Civil Code section  
7 54.1 has provided that physically disabled persons are not to be discriminated against because of  
8 physical handicap or disability in the use of a public accommodation:

9       . . . [P]hysically disabled persons shall be entitled to full and equal access, as other members  
10          of the general public, to accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all  
11          common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles. . . or any other public conveyances or modes  
12          of transportation, telephone facilities, hotels, lodging places, places of public  
13          accommodation, and amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is  
14          invited, subject only to the conditions or limitations established by law, or state or other  
15          federal regulations, and applicable alike to all other persons.

16 The discrimination by Compass against Plaintiff on the basis of her disability constitutes a  
17 violation of the general anti-discrimination provision of Civil Code sections 54 and 54.1.

18       246. Plaintiff is informed and believes and therefore alleges that the specified public  
19          facility are structures or related facilities within the meaning of California Government Code  
20          sections 4450 and 4451. Plaintiff is further informed and believes and therefore alleges that  
21          Compass has constructed, altered, or repaired relevant portions of the subject public property,  
22          structure and facilities since November 13, 1968, within the meaning of Government Code  
23          sections 4450, *et seq.*, including section 4456, thereby requiring provision of access to persons  
24          with disabilities, as required by law. The actions and omissions of Compass as herein alleged  
25          constitutes a denial of access to and use of the described public facilities by physically disabled  
26          persons within the meaning of Government Code sections 4450, *et seq.* As a proximate result of  
27          Compass' action and omissions, said Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of  
28          Government Code sections 4450, *et seq.*, and of the Title 24-2 regulations adopted to implement  
          sections 4450ff since 1982. Each violation of sections 4450, *et seq.* constitutes a violation of  
          Civil Code sections 54 and 54.1.

29       247. On information and belief, the access features of the dining hall and subject areas  
30          of Humboldt under Compass' control have not been improved since Plaintiff's last visit there.

1 Plaintiff's injuries are ongoing so long as Compass does not modify its policies and procedures  
2 and provide fully accessible facilities for Plaintiff and other persons with similar mobility  
3 disabilities.

4       248. At all times herein mentioned, Compass knew, or in the exercise of reasonable  
5 diligence should have known, that the barriers, policies, and practices at its facilities violated  
6 disabled access requirements and standards and had a discriminatory impact upon Plaintiff and  
7 upon other persons with similar mobility disabilities, but Compass failed to rectify the violations,  
8 and presently continues a course of conduct in maintaining barriers that discriminate against  
9 Plaintiff and similarly-situated disabled persons.

10      249. The acts and omissions of Compass, complained of herein, continue on a day-to-  
11 day basis, and have the effect of wrongfully excluding Plaintiff and other members of the public  
12 who are physically disabled, including but not limited to wheelchair users, from full and equal  
13 access to these public facilities. Such acts and omissions are the cause of humiliation and mental  
14 and emotional suffering of Plaintiff in that these actions continue to treat disabled Plaintiff as  
15 inferior and second-class citizens and serve to discriminate against her on the sole basis that she  
16 is a person with disabilities who requires the use of a wheelchair for movement in public places.

17      250. Plaintiff would like to continue to attend Humboldt until she graduates from her  
18 undergraduate program and may also want to return to Humboldt for her graduate studies.  
19 Plaintiff is continuing to be damaged by the lack of access at the dining hall and areas of  
20 Humboldt under Compass' control and is deterred from attempting to access these areas as often  
21 as she would like, because the lack of access will foreseeably cause her further difficulty,  
22 discomfort and embarrassment. Plaintiff is unable, so long as such acts and omissions of  
23 Compass continue, to achieve equal access to and use of these public facilities. Plaintiff has a  
24 meal plan and will return to eating at the dining hall for nearly every meal once proper entrances,  
25 paths of travel, and seating are provided. However, Plaintiff cannot use the dining hall, its  
26 facilities, and areas of Humboldt under Compass' control as often as she wants to and is deterred  
27 from full-time patronage until these facilities are made properly accessible for disabled persons,  
28 including Plaintiff.

1           251. As a result of the denial of full and equal access to the described facilities and due  
2 to the acts and omissions of Compass in owning, operating, leasing, constructing, altering, and  
3 maintaining the subject facilities, Plaintiff has suffered a violation of her civil rights, including  
4 but not limited to rights under Civil Code sections 54 and 54.1, and has suffered difficulty,  
5 discomfort and embarrassment, and physical, mental and emotional personal injuries, including  
6 embarrassment, exhaustion and frustration, all to her damages per Civil Code section 54.3,  
7 including general and statutory damages, and treble damages, as hereinafter stated. Compass'  
8 actions and omissions to act constitute discrimination against Plaintiff on the basis that she was  
9 and is physically disabled and the fact that she is unable, because of the architectural and policy  
10 barriers created and/or maintained by Compass, in violation of the subject laws, to use the public  
11 facilities on a full and equal basis as other persons. The violations have deterred Plaintiff from  
12 returning to attempt to patronize the dining hall as often as she would like and will continue to  
13 cause her damages each day this barrier discrimination continues.

14           252. Any violation of the ADA also constitutes a violation of sections 54 (c) and  
15 54.1(d) of the California Civil Code, thus independently justifying an award of damages and  
16 injunctive relief pursuant to California law. Plaintiff alleges that she has been denied such full  
17 and equal access as required by California law which incorporates the ADA, including but not  
18 limited to 42 U.S.C. sections 12132, 12133 and 12134, including regulations.

19

**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION:**  
**VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE §§ 54 & 54.1, *et seq.* and**  
**CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §§ 19955 *et seq.***  
**(*On Behalf of Plaintiff Against Defendant Compass*)**

22           253. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein,  
23 the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Amended Complaint and incorporates them  
24 herein by reference as if separately replied.

25           254. Plaintiff and other similarly situated physically disabled persons, including those  
26 who require the use of a wheelchair or other assistive device, are unable to use public facilities  
27 on a "full and equal" basis unless each such facility is in compliance with the provisions of  
28 California Health & Safety Code sections 19955 - 19959. Plaintiff is a member of that portion of

1 the public whose rights are protected by the provisions of Health & Safety Code §§ 19955-  
2 19959, which require the facilities to be made accessible upon construction or alteration. Further,  
3 Plaintiff is also protected against policy and architectural barrier discrimination by California  
4 Civil Code sections 54 and 54.1.

5 255. On information and belief, the provisions of both Health and Safety Code sections  
6 19955 and 19955.5, apply to Humboldt and its dining facilities.

7 256. Title 24, California Code of Regulations, formerly known as the California  
8 Administrative Code, was in effect at the time of each alteration which, on information and  
9 belief, occurred at such public facility since January 1, 1982, thus requiring access complying  
10 with the specifications of Title 24 whenever each such “alteration, structural repair or addition”  
11 was carried out.

12 257. On information and belief, Compass and/or its predecessors in interest carried out  
13 new construction and/or alterations, structural repairs, and/or additions to such buildings and  
14 facilities during the period Title 24 has been in effect. Further, Plaintiff alleges, on information  
15 and belief, that construction, alterations, structural repairs, and/or additions which triggered  
16 access requirements at all relevant portions of the dining hall, also occurred between July 1,  
17 1970, and December 31, 1981, and required access pursuant to the A.S.A. Regulations then in  
18 effect, pursuant to the incorporated provisions of California Government Code sections 4450 *et*  
19 *seq.* Further, on information and belief, additions and alterations to the building after the initial  
20 construction also occurred after July 1, 1970, triggering access requirements per Health and  
21 Safety Code section 19959, and as to alterations or additions after January 26, 1993, triggering  
22 ADA liability and requirements per 42 U.S.C. sections 12182 and 12183 of the ADA. Compass  
23 is liable as a successor in interest for operating a dining hall facility that were operating in  
24 violation of Federal and California law.

25 258. On information and belief, the access features of the dining hall and subject areas  
26 of Humboldt under Compass’ control have not been improved since Plaintiff’s last visit there.  
27 Plaintiff’s injuries are ongoing so long as Compass does not modify its policies and procedures  
28 and provide fully accessible facilities for Plaintiff and other persons with similar mobility

1 disabilities.

2 259. At all times herein mentioned, Compass knew, or in the exercise of reasonable  
3 diligence should have known, that the barriers, policies and practices at its facilities violated  
4 disabled access requirements and standards and had a discriminatory impact upon Plaintiff and  
5 upon other persons with similar mobility disabilities, but Compass failed to rectify the violations,  
6 and presently continues a course of conduct in maintaining barriers that discriminate against  
7 Plaintiff and similarly-situated disabled persons.

8 260. The acts and omissions of Compass, complained of herein, continue on a day-to-  
9 day basis, and have the effect of wrongfully excluding Plaintiff and other members of the public  
10 who are physically disabled, including but not limited to wheelchair users, from full and equal  
11 access to these public facilities. Such acts and omissions are the cause of humiliation and mental  
12 and emotional suffering of Plaintiff in that these actions continue to treat disabled Plaintiff as  
13 inferior and second-class citizens and serve to discriminate against her on the sole basis that she  
14 is a person with disabilities who requires the use of a wheelchair for movement in public places.

15 261. Plaintiff would like to continue to attend Humboldt until she graduates from her  
16 undergraduate program and may also want to return to Humboldt for her graduate studies.  
17 Plaintiff is continuing to be damaged by the lack of access at the dining hall and areas of  
18 Humboldt under Compass' control and is deterred from attempting to access these areas as often  
19 as she would like, because the lack of access will foreseeably cause her further difficulty,  
20 discomfort and embarrassment. Plaintiff is unable, so long as such acts and omissions of  
21 Compass continue, to achieve equal access to and use of these public facilities. Plaintiff has a  
22 meal plan and will return to eating at the dining hall for nearly every meal once proper entrances,  
23 paths of travel, and seating is provided. However, Plaintiff cannot use the dining hall, its  
24 facilities, and areas of Humboldt under Compass' control as often as she wants to and is deterred  
25 from full-time patronage until these facilities are made properly accessible for disabled persons,  
26 including Plaintiff.

27 262. As a result of the denial of full and equal access to the described facilities and due  
28 to the acts and omissions of Compass in owning, operating, leasing, constructing, altering, and

1 maintaining the subject facilities, Plaintiff has suffered a violation of her civil rights, including  
2 but not limited to rights under Civil Code sections 54 and 54.1, and has suffered difficulty,  
3 discomfort and embarrassment, and physical, mental and emotional personal injuries, including  
4 embarrassment, exhaustion and frustration, all to her damages per Civil Code section 54.3,  
5 including general and statutory damages, and treble damages, as hereinafter stated. Compass'  
6 actions and omissions to act constitute discrimination against Plaintiff on the basis that she was  
7 and is physically disabled and the fact that she is unable, because of the architectural and policy  
8 barriers created and/or maintained by Compass, in violation of the subject laws, to use the public  
9 facilities on a full and equal basis as other persons. The violations have deterred Plaintiff from  
10 returning to attempt to patronize the dining hall as often as she would like and will continue to  
11 cause her damages each day this barrier discrimination continues.

12           263. Each and every violation of the ADA also constitutes a separate and distinct  
13 violation of California Civil Code section 54(c), thus independently justifying an award of  
14 damages and injunctive relief pursuant to California law, including but not limited to Civil Code  
15 sections 54.3 and 55.

16        264. Further, each and every violation of the ADA also constitutes a separate and  
17 distinct violation of California Civil Code section 54.1(d), thus independently justifying an  
18 award of damages and injunctive relief pursuant to California law, including but not limited to  
19 Civil Code sections 54.3 and 55.

**SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION:  
VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL FAIR HOUSING ACT  
[42 U.S.C. § 3601 *et seq.*]  
*on behalf of Plaintiff and Proposed Classes Against Defendant Tr***

22       265. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein,  
23 the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Amended Complaint and incorporates them  
24 herein by reference as if separately replied.

25       266. Del Norte residence hall, where Plaintiff resides, is a “dwelling” available “to  
26 rent” within the meaning of the Fair Housing Act (FHA). 42 U.S.C.A. § 3602. It is a “covered  
27 multi family dwelling” under section 3604 (f)(7)(A).

267. Based upon the foregoing, the Trustees have violated the protections afforded to Plaintiff and the Proposed Classes under the FHA, including but not limited to, the following:

- a. Failing and refusing to provide an accessible parking place near the entrance to the residence hall for Plaintiff to use;
  - b. Failing and refusing to make reasonable accommodations in policies, programs, and procedures when such is necessary to afford Plaintiff and the Proposed Classes an equal opportunity to use and enjoy the dwelling, including but not limited to providing an emergency evacuation plan in case of an elevator shutdown during said emergency; and
  - c. Failing and refusing to make the common use areas at the building readily accessible and useable by persons with disabilities.

268. The Trustees have actual and constructive knowledge that accommodations are necessary when there is an emergency, and the elevator shuts down. The Trustees also had actual knowledge that Plaintiff is a person with a mobility disability who requires accommodation of having an evacuation plan when the elevator is not working.

269. When Plaintiff requested the reasonable accommodation of her disabilities by requesting that the Trustees provide her with an emergency evacuation plan to get her out of her third-floor dormitory room in case of an emergency which causes the elevators to shut down. The Trustees have refused to respond to her request for such a plan.

270. The Trustees maintain a pattern and practice of denying Plaintiff full and equal access to her dwelling by failure to maintain accessible paths or travel and failure to respond to requests for accommodations. 42 U.S.C.A. § 3604(f)(3)(B).

## **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

1. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law to redress the wrongs suffered as set forth in this Amended Complaint. Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable injury as a result of the unlawful acts, omissions, policies, and practices of the Defendants as alleged herein, unless Plaintiff is granted the relief she requests. Plaintiff and Defendants have an actual controversy and opposing legal positions as to Defendants' violations of the laws of the United

1 States and the State of California. The need for relief is critical because the rights at issue are  
2 paramount under the laws of the United States and the State of California.

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff individually and on behalf of the proposed classes she  
4 represents prays for judgment and the following specific relief against Defendants:

5 2. Certify the proposed classes pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23;

6 3. Issue a declaratory judgment that the Trustees' conduct has violated, and  
7 continues to violate, the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*) and accompanying regulations;  
8 Section 504 (29 U.S.C. § 794) and accompanying regulations; and the FHA and accompanying  
9 regulations.

10 4. Issue a declaratory judgment that Compass' conduct has violated, and continues  
11 to violate the ADA and accompanying regulations, as well as California law as described in the  
12 Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Causes of Action above.

13 5. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction directing the Trustees, as current  
14 owner, operator, lessor, and/or lessee of the subject premises, and alternatively, as a  
15 governmental agency subject to Title II of the ADA, to modify the above described facilities at  
16 the property and other non-conforming facilities and related described facilities, and make  
17 appropriate policy changes, so that Plaintiff and similarly situated persons with disabilities may  
18 obtain the benefits of, and access to the Trustees' "programs, services and activities" in a "full  
19 and equal" manner as required by law; to properly *Maintain* such accessible facilities once they  
20 are provided; and to train their employees and agents in proper sensitivity to and appropriate  
21 responses to the needs and rights of Plaintiff and other physically disabled persons and take all  
22 reasonable steps to accommodate their needs, including but not limited to warning all disabled  
23 members of the public of the lack of access they may face if they attempt to visit or obtain public  
24 services at any portion of these premises, before such barriers are removed;

25 6. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction directing Compass as a current  
26 owner, operator, lessor, and/or lessee of the subject property and premises to modify the above-  
27 described property, premises, policies and related facilities to provide full and equal access to all  
28 persons, including persons with physical disabilities; and issue a preliminary and permanent



1 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury for all claims for which a jury is permitted.

2 Date: March 4, 2022

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4 PEIFFER WOLF CARR KANE CONWAY  
5 & WISE, LLP  
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*/s/ Catherine Cabalo*  
By: CATHERINE CABALO, Esq.  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
CHRISTINE DiBELLA